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USSR Report

MILITARY AFFAIRS

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MILITARY AFFAIRS

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MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

COL GEN LIZICHEV COMMEMORATES ARMY, NAVY DAY

Moscow AGITATOR in Russian No 2, Jan 86 pp 25-29

[Article by Col Gen A. Lizichev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy: "On Guard for the Victories of Socialism"]

[Text] The 68th anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces is being celebrated by the Soviet people on the eve of the 27th CPSU Congress. This historical event has completely defined the pace of life for the Armed Forces, the high moral-political and militant mood of the Army and Navy personnel. Everywhere, in the troops units and on the ships, there are discussions, propagandizing and explaining of the pre-congress documents including the new wording of the draft CPSU Program, the CPSU By-Laws with the proposed amendments and the Basic Directions for USSR Economic and Social Development for 1986-1990 and for the Period to the Year 2000.

A specific, professional and concerned discussion is underway on the plans of the party, the urgent tasks of improving socialist society and of the specific contribution which can and should be made by each person to the cause of strengthening our state's economic and defense might. The direct consulting by the party with the people helps to increase the activeness of the servicemen and mobilizes their efforts and creative capabilities to carry out the tasks of combat and political training. The main guidelines in this work remain the increasing of troop skills, the strengthening of military discipline, organization and order, and the achieving of the highest degree of combat readiness by each subunit, unit and formation.

The Soviet military live for the same interests as their people. They are proud of the outstanding successes of our motherland achieved under the leadership of the Communist Party and ardently approve its program goals and the strategic policy of accelerating socioeconomic development and a qualitative improvement in all aspects of society's life.

The Soviet people must carry out the creative tasks in a difficult international situation. The reactionary circles of imperialism are threatening the world with a war, they have initiated an unprecedented arms race and are preparing to shift this into space. The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government are conducting a truly titanic struggle against the nuclear threat and for checking the arms race. An important stage in this

struggle was the meeting of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade M. S. Gorbachev with the U. S. President, R. Reagan. This demonstrated with new force the true peacefulness of the USSR combined with the firmness and determination to defend our positions on the key questions of world policy.

The Communist Party views the defense of the socialist fatherland, the strengthening of the nation's defense capability and the ensuring of its state security as one of the most important functions of the Soviet state.

Peace and socialism are inseparable. Peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems has been and remains the cornerstone of CPSU foreign policy. From the very first days of Soviet power, our people have been convinced that any revolution is worth something only when it is capable of defending itself. "Precisely because," pointed out V. I. Lenin, "we are supporters of the defense of the fatherland, we say to ourselves: for defense we need a firm and strong army..." (PSS [Complete Collected Works], Vol 36, p 342).

Such an army, strictly disciplined, full of revolutionary zeal and sharing a high understanding of the purpose of the tasks being carried out, was established and came to the defense of the victories of October against the internal counterrevolution and foreign intervention. On 15 (28) January 1918, the RSFSR Council of People's Commissars [SNK] approved the historic decree to organize the Worker-Peasant Red Army [RKKA] and 2 weeks later, the decree founding the Worker-Peasant Red Navy.

Work was carried out particularly intensely to establish a new army in the second half of February, when the hordes of Kaiser Germany went over to an offensive and directly threatened the cradle of the revolution, Petrograd. The day of 23 February 1918 was marked by the mobilization of the revolutionary forces and by the historic rebuff of the interventionists at Pskov, Narva, Revel and other areas of the front. Precisely then the units of the young Red Army received its baptism in combat and since 1919, this date has become a national holiday, Soviet Army and Navy Day.

In our days, as during the entire history of the Armed Forces, the Soviet people have turned to Lenin's ideas of defending the socialist fatherland and see in them a firm guide to action which has been tested in severe military conflicts.

"The main foundation of strengthening the defense of the socialist motherland," states the new wording of the draft CPSU Program, "is the leadership of the Communist Party over military organizational development and the Armed Forces. With the leading role of the party, policy is elaborated and implemented in the area of the defense and security of the nation as well as Soviet military doctrine which has a strictly defensive nature and is aimed at protection against attack from outside."

The particular importance of this constant provision for party leadership over the Armed Forces and the state's defense policy has been confirmed by all our history.

Precisely the party of communists was the inspirer and organizer of the rebuff of the counterrevolution and military intervention. The RKP(b) [Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik)] Central Committee headed by V. I. Lenin exercised general leadership over all the nation's departments and institutions and over the entire struggle of the Soviet people on the fronts and in the enemy rear. V. I. Lenin headed the Soviet government and the Defense Council.

The titanic organizational and ideological work of the party, the unity and solidarity of its ranks, the discipline of the communists raised to the highest limits and their self-sacrifice for the sake of defending the revolution won the party enormous authority in the masses and became the most important factor for the victory in the Civil War.

The leading and organizing role of the Communist Party was even more apparent in the years of the Great Patriotic War. By its diverse activities the party ensured a strong unity of political, state and military leadership, a unity of the army and the people, the front and the rear. Upon its appeal the entire nation rose to mortal combat against Naziism. The Communist Party was truly a fighting party.

At the end of 1941, there were already 1,234,000 communists in the Army and Navy ranks, that is, over 40 percent of the party membership. During the war years, 5,319,000 persons joined the party. The number of communists in the Armed Forces by the end of the war had risen to 3,324,000. During the first stage of the war, the communist political fighters and Komsomol members sent into the troops had a serious effect on strengthening party influence in the troops.

The party members and candidate members fought the enemy sparing no effort and even their lives. Some 3 million communists died on the fronts. Among the persons decorated with orders and medals of the motherland, 50 percent were communists and almost three-quarters of the persons awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union were.

The victory in the Great Patriotic War showed the irrefutable superiority of the socialist economy, the social and state system, the moral and political unity of our people, Soviet science and military art over bourgeois. And today it is a mighty warning to those fond of military adventures.

"From the viewpoint of domestic conditions," states the new wording of the draft CPSU Program, "our society does not require an army. However, as long as the danger of the unleashing of aggression, military conflict and various provocations by imperialism, it is essential to give unflagging attention to strengthening Soviet defense might and to reinforcing its security."

Considering the complex international situation and the successful carrying out of the tasks of accelerating Soviet society's socioeconomic development, the party has defined the main goals of its policy in the area of national defense and security.

The main demand of the party on the Soviet Armed Forces is to show high vigilance and to always be ready to check the intrigues of imperialism against the USSR and its allies and to defeat any aggressor.

Due to the constant concern of the CPSU and to the unstinting labor of the Soviet people, the USSR Armed Forces possess a high combat potential. This embodies the powerful productive forces, scientific and technical achievements, the sociopolitical and ideological unity of our society and the unshakable friendship of the eternal Soviet peoples.

The might of our Army and Navy, their combat capability and readiness today are determined by numerous factors, among which the technical and human factors are of main, fundamental significance.

The party sees as one of the important program tasks in the defense area that our Armed Forces are on a level excluding strategic supremacy over the forces of imperialism.

Our country does not seek military supremacy over anyone in the world. The peaceful focus of our economic and social development plans is well known to everyone.

At the same time, one cannot help but see that the U.S. ruling circles have not abandoned the flirtation with trying to gain military supremacy over the USSR. This was the case repeatedly in the past. And now they want to have a military breakthrough into space and wager on electronics, computers and modern technology. These are vain illusions! "...The Soviet Union," emphasized M. S. Gorbachev in a report at a session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, "for restoring the equilibrium will be forced to increase the effectiveness, accuracy and power of its own weapons in order to neutralize, if this is required, the Star Wars being developed by the Americans."

The economic level of our motherland's development and the achievements of Soviet science and technology make it possible to maintain the technical equipping of the units and formations and their armament in full accord with the requirements of modern military affairs. This was the case and so will it be always.

The human factor and its activation at the present stage in the development of Soviet society play an extremely important role. The key to a further strengthening of the defense might of the Soviet nation and to the greater combat potential of the Army and Navy lie in the conscious activity of the military -- from the private to the superior commanders -- in their profound understanding of the party's ideas, goals and tenets and in their inspired serving of the motherland.

The CPSU, as is stated in the new wording of the Party Program, will in the future be constantly concerned so that the combat potential of the Soviet Armed Forces is a firm alloy of military skill, ideological steadfastness, organization and discipline of the personnel and their loyalty to patriotic and international duty and high technical equipping.

It is possible to achieve an organic alloy of moral-combat qualities in a harmoniously developed and socially active personality only in the process of indoctrination which is inseparable from actual involvement of the soldier in carrying out the tasks of combat training and strengthening combat readiness. Alert duty at launch positions and by radar screens, long flights of aircraft and ocean cruises of surface vessels and submarines; exercises and field firings conducted in torrid heat and frost, during the day and at night, airborne landings and the driving of tanks -- all of this hones military skill, strengthens character and indoctrinates discipline, organization and a readiness to carry out the motherland's order.

In recent years the demands on troop combat readiness have risen significantly. This has been brought about by the greater aggressiveness of

imperialism and the rapid development rate of the scientific and technical revolution as well as by the appearance of new modern weapons.

The commanders, staffs, the political bodies, the party and Komsomol organizations are focusing their efforts on indoctrinating vigilance and combat alertness of the personnel and their readiness to promptly and intelligently respond to the enemy's challenge. The duty forces are the combat vanguard of the Army and Navy, the front line of defense, and the efforts of party political work are aimed primarily here.

As in the party and the nation as a whole, the Armed Forces are reorganizing the work of the commanders, the political bodies, the party and Komsomol organizations and all categories of personnel. The main task of the reorganization is to make each serviceman at his place serve the motherland conscientiously, work at full force and with initiative and achieve high results in maintaining combat readiness.

In setting the course of accelerating the nation's socioeconomic development, the CPSU has acutely posed the tasks of strengthening discipline, organization and order. If such an approach is important for all our society, it is vitally essential for the Armed Forces.

As always, the communists are in the vanguard of the Army and Navy personnel. It is their primary duty to set a personal example in training, service and discipline, to be able to win the trust of others and lead them.

During the years of Soviet power a new type of soldier, a patriot and an internationalist, has developed and grown up in the battles against the forces of imperialism for the liberty and independence of the fatherland.

The internationalism of the Soviet Armed Forces derives from their essence and historic purpose of defending the liberty, independence and sovereignty of the multinational Union state.

An unbreakable feeling of a commonness of interests and goals among the Soviet people, regardless of their nationality, firmly cements the military ranks and increases their moral and combat force.

Representatives of all the Soviet peoples in the Soviet Armed Forces do their service in a situation of equality, fraternal cooperation and spiritual unity. In assessing the activities of the men and their accomplishments in service promotions, not national origin is considered but rather the political, moral and professional qualities. In the single fighting family in defending the socialist fatherland, thousands of soldiers and officers from more than 100 nationalities became Heroes of the Soviet Union while millions received high government decorations.

In our days, the Army and Navy is receiving literate young people. Virtually all the men have a higher, secondary and incomplete secondary education. The basic mass of officers is persons under the age of 30 and more than 70 percent of them have a higher military and special military education.

Those who today are helping the people of democratic Afghanistan defend the victories of the revolution and those vigilantly guarding the security of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, have fully inherited the priceless moral and combat qualities, the patriotism and internationalism of the participants in the storming of Perekop and Volochayeva, the men of Khasan and Khalkhin-Gol, the defenders of Moscow and Leningrad, Brest and Kiev, Stalingrad, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk and Kerch, Smolensk and Murmansk, and the participants of the liberation mission.

The glorious revolutionary, labor and military traditions are a mighty and untarnishing weapon for indoctrinating the Soviet people and the men of the Army and Navy. Their active use helps the party in working successfully so that in a Soviet person love for the motherland of October, for the land where he was born and grew up, a pride for the historic accomplishments of the world's first socialist state are combined with proletarian, socialist internationalism, a feeling of class solidarity with the workers of the fraternal countries and with everyone who is fighting against imperialism and for social progress and peace.

To remind one of this task, to strengthen military-patriotic indoctrination, to form a readiness to defend the socialist fatherland and to devote all one's forces to this and, if need be, one's life, are the high patriotic duty of the communists, both those serving in the ranks of the Armed Forces as well as those who strengthen the economic might of the motherland by their dedicated labor.

No matter what job a Soviet person does, he is making his contribution to strengthening the might of our state and to raising its defense capability. The worker and the kolkhoz member, the engineer and technician, the scientist and designer, each worker is clearly aware that their personal destinies and the peaceful skies over their head are inseparably linked to strengthening the might and security of the nation. For this reason, the party's military policy encounters nationwide support.

In emphasizing this aspect, the new wording of the draft CPSU Program affirms: "Each communist, each Soviet person must do everything within his power to maintain the nation's defense capability on the necessary level."

We highly value that great patriotic work which is being done with the youth by the veterans of the Great Patriotic War, the veterans of labor and the Armed Forces. Much on this level is also being done by the agitators and political instructors who conduct mass political work in the labor and school collectives and at the place of residence of the workers. The appearance of new rituals for escorting the young recruits into the army causes a feeling of satisfaction in one. The forms of sponsorship ties between the labor and military collectives are becoming more diverse. The organizations of the mass patriotic defense DOSAAF society are doing a great deal to temper the youth and to give them military specialties. The Komsomol and the creative unions are carrying out extensive work in the area of patriotic, heroic indoctrination.

It would be wrong to be content with what has been achieved and not see the unused possibilities as well as the direct mistakes in indoctrination. The Army and Navy are, in essence, an unique university of courage. Service in the ranks provides the young people with outstanding tempering and the habits of efficiency and strict exactingness. During service the young people continue the process started in the family, the school and on the job of the communist indoctrination of a socially active personality which combines spiritual richness, moral purity and physical perfection.

Unfortunately, far from all the young people come into the army with the same degree of tempering and indoctrination to immediately reach the level of the demands which military service places on them. And these demands are great. The Army and Navy are armed with the most advanced combat equipment. And in order to master this great knowledge, tenacity and tempering are required.

At the same time, among the inductees there are politically naive individuals who at times do not have elementary labor skills. Spoiled by family attention, many of them can neither sew on a button or mop the floor. It also happens that a secondary school graduate who has a good grade for physical culture on his diploma in actuality is not ready to endure the physical stresses and cannot meet the standards of the Military-Sports Complex.

There is no doubt about it, during service all the soldiers -- and this cannot help but be pointed out -- develop significantly and rise to a new level. But various efforts must be spent on various persons for achieving military skill. This is why concern for the younger generation from the earliest years is not petty constant interference and not a desire to protect the youth from difficulties and meeting obligations. The exercising of rights and freedoms by the Soviet citizens is inseparable from the performance of their constitutional duties, including to defend the socialist fatherland.

There are no rights without duties, no duties without rights. This is an inexorable principle of socialist society. To make each person aware of this program tenet and to be convinced of its enormous importance for the destiny of all our society -- what could be higher and more honorable for the agitators and political instructors for all who carry the word of the party, its ideas into the masses!

On the eve of the 68th anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces in the Army and Navy the troop collectives have widely developed a socialist competition which during this training year is being conducted under the motto "The Decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress Will Be Fulfilled and the Victories of Socialism Will Be Securely Defended!" The Soviet people are fully determined to be up to the tasks which are posed for them by the motherland and the Communist Party.

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MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

TRAINING ARTICLE: CADRE POLICY FOR OFFICER CORPS

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 24, Dec 85 (Signed to press
5 Dec 85) pp 72-76

[Article by Capt 1st Rank V. Drozdov: "The Command, Political, Engineering and Technical Cadres of the Soviet Armed Forces" (Footnote 1) (material for political classes for trainees in training subunits)]

[Text] The purpose of studying this subject is to acquaint the students with the large duties of Soviet commanders and to thoroughly explain the role and the importance of command, political, engineering and technical cadres, as well as shore-based and seagoing warrant officers, sergeants and petty officers in enhancing the fighting capability of the army and navy. It is important for the classes to promote the development of a high level of efficiency in the trainees in training subunits and to develop in them the qualities and practical skills essential to the commander for training and indoctrinating subordinates.

A total of 6 hours is allocated for the study of this subject. It is advisable to use this time in the following manner: 2 hours for narration (or lecture), 2 for independent preparation and 2 hours for discussion (seminar).

It is recommended that the following topics be covered in the narration (or lecture): 1. V.I. Lenin and the CPSU on the Cadres in the Armed Forces of the USSR, and the Role of Officers in the Accomplishment of the Combat and Political Training Tasks; 2. One-Man Command, the Most Important Principle of Soviet Military Organizational Development; 3. Shore-Based and Seagoing Warrant Officers, the Closest Assistants of the Officers, and the Role of Sergeants and Petty Officers in the Uniting of the Military Collectives, the Training and Indoctrination of Subordinates.

It is essential to give a brief introduction, pointing out that the Soviet people and personnel of the army and navy live with a common goal today: to commemorate the approaching 27th CPSU Congress with new labor and military successes. Decisions coming out of the October 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee evoked enormous patriotic and labor enthusiasm among our nation's workers and the homeland's armed defenders. The drafts of the new edition of the party Program, proposed changes in the CPSU Charter and the Main Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the 12th Five-Year Plan and Extending to the Year 2000 are being universally and actively studied and discussed.

The party links the successful implementation of the course of accelerated social and economic development of the nation to further enhancement of the role and importance of our cadres in all areas of the Soviet society's life.

The military cadres, who are the backbone of the army and navy, their uniting and organizing force, are an inseparable part of the party and state cadres. Wholeheartedly devoted to the concepts of communism, our military cadres are the active conveyors of CPSU policy and ideology in the masses of the fightingmen, and skilful organizers of the training and indoctrination.

When the presentation of the first topic is begun, the fact should be stressed that V.I. Lenin defined the basic principles underlying the party's cadre policy, including its policy with respect to the selection, the indoctrination and placement of our army's cadres. Addressing participants in a parade of students in military courses on 24 November 1918, he stated the following: "...the old command corps consisted primarily of spoiled and perverted sons of capitalists, who had nothing in common with the simple soldier. As we build the new army, we must therefore take our commanders only from the people. Only red officers will enjoy prestige among the soldiers and be able to consolidate socialism in our army. Such an army will be invincible" ("Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Collected Works], Vol 37, p 200).

These words of Lenin's contain an important principle: a strictly class approach must be taken to the establishment of cadres for the new, socialist army. Professional revolutionaries, progressive workers and revolutionary-minded soldiers and seamen were therefore assigned to command positions during the very first days of organizational development of the Soviet Armed Forces.

V.I. Lenin personally engaged in strengthening the leading command and political cadres. A total of 63 military educational institutions had been established in the nation at his initiative by the end of 1918. They numbered 153 in November of 1920. Around 80,000 red commanders were trained during the period 1918-1921. The military academies produced more than 4,500 qualified military chiefs.

Simultaneously, in March of 1918, the institution of military commissars was introduced in the Red Army and Navy, after which division, army, flotilla, front and fleet political organs were formed. In the fall of 1920 political workers were being trained in 224 different courses at party schools set up at the front and in the rear area.

Commanders and political workers of the young Red Army played an enormous role in the defeat of the interventionists and internal counterrevolution. Many prominent military chiefs and heroes of the civil war emerged from their ranks.

The Communist Party performed an enormous amount of work to prepare military cadres during the period of peaceful organizational development of the Soviet Armed Forces and during the Great Patriotic War. Under the extremely difficult conditions of the war, commanders and chiefs skilfully directed combat operations to repel the invasion by the fascist aggressors and to totally defeat them.

The names of such military leaders as G.K. Zhukov, A.M. Vasilevskiy, I.S. Konev, K.A. Meretskov, K.K. Rokossovskiy and many others are linked with the development

and implementation of the most important strategic operations of the Great Patriotic War, operations which ended with the encirclement and elimination of many enemy groupings. Thousands of Soviet commanders and political workers demonstrated good professional training, moral-political strength and unprecedented heroism in the fighting against the fascist invaders--on land, in the air and on the seas. A total of 7,394 officers, generals and admirals were awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union for feats performed in battles with the enemy, 5,545, or 75 percent, of whom were junior officers.

The role of command, political, engineering and technical cadres in the army and navy has steadily grown in recent years. It is particularly great in the contemporary situation. What has brought this about? In the first place, the increased complexity of the missions involved in protecting socialism due to a drastic exacerbation of the international situation, an arms race unprecedented in scale and danger unleashed by the USA and its NATO partners, their attempt to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact no matter what, the rapid development of military science and the technical reequipment of the army and navy. In the second place, it is a result of the likely enemy's possession of nuclear missiles and other modern weapons and the drastically increased requirements made of the combat readiness of the troops and naval forces caused by this, the increased complexity of the tasks involved in the combat and political training, and the increased role of party-political work and the moral and psychological preparation of personnel in the Armed Forces.

The military cadres are expected to enhance the combat readiness of the units and subunits, to work persistently to provide the fightingmen with a thorough knowledge of military affairs and to teach them to competently handle the combat equipment and weapons. The fact that the methods of conducting combat have become more complex and that the army and navy are outfitted with modern, complex equipment and weapons, makes it necessary to adopt everything new and promising in the training process. In the day-to-day combat training the army and navy officers find the most effective methods for the combat employment of the weapons and combat equipment, and teach them to their subordinates.

...It appeared impossible to deliver a bomb attack against a target in a steep, winding canyon. Lieutenant Colonel A. Chetverikov, a squadron commander, was able to fly his aircraft between the cliffs, however. The bomb he dropped accurately destroyed the target.

Lieutenant Colonel Chetverikov's subordinates have successfully accomplished difficult missions like this more than once. All of the squadron pilots have achieved the first-class rating. Each of them has been awarded an order for their successes in the military work. Lieutenant Colonel A. Chetverikov himself has been awarded two Orders of the Red Star and the "For Combat Merit" medal.

There are outstanding officers in every military collective. And it goes without saying that the propagandist should tell about them, should reveal their valuable know-how in the training and indoctrination of personnel and in the performance of responsible missions.

The political cadres--workers in the political organs, deputy commanders for political affairs, cultural and educational workers, secretaries of party and

Komsomol organizations--have a large role in the implementation of party policy in the Armed Forces and the indoctrination of the personnel. They are the direct organizers of party-political work designed to develop communist ideological principles, good moral-political qualities and fighting efficiency in the Soviet fightingmen.

Together with the commanders political workers persistently and purposefully indoctrinate the Soviet fightingmen in a spirit of Marxism-Leninism, unite them round the Lenin party, direct the efforts of the personnel toward the strengthening of discipline and mobilize them for the exemplary performance of the combat and political training tasks. The fervent word, the ability to infect the men with it, an irreproachable personal example in the service, principle and moral purity have been and remain the political workers' main tool.

Engineering and technical personnel are playing an ever increasing role in the process of further enhancing the combat readiness of the forces and improving the skill of the personnel. These are highly qualified specialists and real masters of the modern combat equipment. They ensure that the weapons, combat vehicles and instruments are competently operated and maintained in a constant state of good repair and combat readiness, conduct special training classes and take part in the technical military propaganda and the political indoctrination of the fightingmen.

Military doctors, legal experts, rear service workers and officers in other fields do a lot of work in the forces.

The Communist Party and its Central Committee concern themselves tirelessly with training and indoctrinating the military cadres and fill their ranks with the best representatives of the Soviet people. An extensive network of military educational institutions has been established for this purpose. At this point the instructor should stress the fact that the Soviet State is doing everything possible to see that the officers receive an all-around education and that young people can by calling and duty become worthy officers in the heroic Soviet Armed Forces. The doors of all the military schools are open to sergeants and petty officers, soldiers and seamen.

The second topic should be started with a detailed explanation of one-man command, the most important principle underlying Soviet military organizational development. It is essentially the following: the army and navy collectives are headed by veteran commanders and chiefs, thoroughly trained and devoted to the cause of communism. They are vested with personal executive authority and the corresponding rights with respect to their subordinates. Commanders and chiefs bear personal responsibility to the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for maintaining combat and mobilizational readiness in the troops entrusted to them, for the combat and political training, the indoctrination, the military discipline and the political-moral state of the personnel, for the condition of the weapons, combat and transport equipment, and for providing personal material and medical support for the fightingmen.

"The CPSU considers it essential," the draft of the new edition of the party Program stresses, "to continue intensifying our organizing and directing influence

upon the life and work of the Armed Forces and strengthening the principle of one-man command...."

Soviet commanders are vested with extensive rights by the state. It is their duty to tirelessly instill the requirements contained in the regulations in the daily life of the army and navy, to strive to see that there is firm regulation order and that the service is precisely organized in each subunit and unit and on each ship.

The commanders issue orders to subordinates and strictly monitor their execution. The Disciplinary Code of the Armed Forces of the USSR states: "The commander's (chief's) order is law for subordinates. An order must be carried out absolutely, precisely and punctually." An order is a command from the homeland, and it must be carried out with full responsibility. The slightest attempt to avoid executing one is an infraction of military discipline. A commander who does not take responsive steps is answerable for this. All servicemen are required to assist the commander with the establishment of discipline and order.

It is important for every student to thoroughly understand that orders and instructions must be carried out without any sort of conditions or objections. Unquestioning obedience to commanders and chiefs must become a habit for him. It must be developed constantly. Performance efficiency must be manifested in all instances, and not just when the commander is near. One cannot become a strong-willed and demanding commander of others without learning to be absolutely obedient oneself.

The Soviet State's Armed Forces were created by the people and the party. They serve the people and defend their vital interests, freedom and independence, and their peaceful creative labor, and the interests of our entire multinational country, its allies and friends. One-man command in the Soviet Armed Forces naturally serves all of the people and reflects their basic interests. It is implemented in the interest of enhancing the combat strength of the army and navy as one of the most important factors ensuring peace on earth.

One-man command in the Soviet Armed Forces differs fundamentally from one-man command in the capitalist armies. In the bourgeois society, which is broken up into opposing classes, one-man command serves the purpose of suppressing the workers and is a component of the entire system of coercion.

With respect to class origin, Soviet officers and generals are totally unlike officers and generals in the bourgeois armies. Our commanders are worthy sons of our multinational people. They have inseparable ties with the people, and they derive their strength and energy from the core of the people. It is the service and moral duty of each of them to be close to the people and to show concern for the fightingmen and satisfy their needs and requests.

Our commanders and the rank and file are united into one by their class unity, by their shared Marxist-Leninist ideology and the great goals involved in the building and the protection of socialism. All the functioning of the Soviet sole-commander is performed in an atmosphere of true collectivism and comradeship, solidarity and friendship of all the country's nations and peoples, and great morality. This accounts for the great effectiveness of the one-man command.

One of the most important features of Soviet one-man command is the fact that it is implemented on an unshakeable party basis, in strict accordance with the ideology and policy of the CPSU. The Soviet sole-commander is the representative of the party and the state and the agent of their line in the Armed Forces. He is subordinate to the party and the government, and their decrees and directives are binding for him.

The Soviet sole-commander is not just a military specialist. He is also a developed politician and a skilled indoctrinator of subordinates.

The party basis of one-man command also means that the commander, a member of the CPSU, relies upon the party organization in his work, directs its activities and uses its mobilizing force and prestige and the creative activeness of the Communists for accomplishing the tasks involved in training and indoctrinating the fightingmen.

The principle of one-man command is not unchanging. It is constantly being enriched with the experience of social development and improved as changes occur in the social structure of the Soviet society and the state's military organization.

At the contemporary stage of development, one-man command has not only retained its force as the principle underlying the organizational development of the army and navy, but is acquiring even greater importance. This is due to the basic changes which have occurred in military affairs and in the technical equipment of the Armed Forces. It therefore has been and continues to be extremely important for us to strengthen one-man command.

Moving on to the third topic, it must be particularly stressed that the shore-based and seagoing warrant officers occupy a worthy place in the ranks of the army and navy's command cadres. They are the officers' closest assistants. The students should be reminded of the fact that the institution of shore-based and seagoing warrant officers was established in the Armed Forces of the USSR by an 18 November 1971 ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. This was a demonstration of the concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for further strengthening the combat readiness of the Armed Forces.

As a rule, shore-based and seagoing warrant officers are competent and respected fightingmen in the units and on the ships. They possess valuable experience in the service and in life, and most important, they use that experience persistently and skilfully in the training and indoctrination of subordinates. A high level of combat training, methodological skill, demandingness and personal example permit the warrant officers to actively influence the development of the young fightingmen and the improvement of their military skill, and to successfully handle their duties of preparing skilled and steadfast defenders of the homeland. There are numerous examples to bear this out. This is one of them.

Those out front in the precongress socialist competition were being honored in air unit "X." An order on awards for personnel who had distinguished themselves was read at the evening event. Those present listened with excitement to

about the deeds of Senior Warrant Officer M. Gorbovskiy and his men. The commander of the excellent platoon was awarded the medals "For Excellence in the Military Service," 1st and 2nd degrees. They are greeting the 27th CPSU Congress with excellent successes.

There are cases like this in every subunit, and it would be appropriate for the propagandist to use examples from the life of his own military collective to illustrate the discussion of the warrant officers.

The sergeants and petty officers have an extremely large role in the army and navy. This is the largest group of command cadres in the Armed Forces. The sergeants and petty officers are the closest, the immediate chiefs of the soldiers and seamen. The combat training of every fightingman, every squad and team depends upon their authority, their personal training, example and demandingness, upon their ability to apply their authority as commanders. And all of this has a direct influence upon the combat readiness of the unit and the ship.

During the Great Patriotic War sergeants and petty officers proved themselves to be fearless in battle, to be disciplined and resourceful organizers of the personnel. As they performed their duties as commanders of squads, teams, crews and battle stations, as deputy platoon commanders or first sergeants of companies and batteries, the sergeants and petty officers skilfully directed their subordinates and set an example of steadfastness, courage and valor. Tens of thousands of sergeants and petty officers were awarded orders and medals of the USSR for exemplary execution of assignment from command in the struggle against the German fascist invaders, and around 2,800 of them were awarded the great title Hero of the Soviet Union.

The duties of today's sergeants and petty officers are complex and diverse. They are charged with responsibility for the training and indoctrination, the military discipline and the political-moral state of personnel in the squads, on the teams and crews and at the battle stations, for seeing to it that they have good military bearing and neat appearance. The sergeants and petty officers are totally responsible for maintaining the weapons, combat equipment, personal equipment and property in good order and repair, for maintaining regulation internal order and for seeing to it that the soldiers and seamen perform their service duties correctly.

The importance of independence and initiative in the sergeants and petty officers is becoming even greater. This is dictated by the conditions of modern warfare, by its dynamism, its saturation with technical and fire equipment, by the rapidly changing situation and the dispersal of the troops. The role of the small subunits is increasing under these circumstances. Sergeants and petty officers frequently make decisions on their own and operate with their subordinates in isolation from the main forces.

"Do as I do." has been and remains the main principle underlying the junior commanders' training of the personnel. And this requires great ability to intelligibly and convincingly convey military and political knowledge to the soldiers and seamen.

Sergeant Yuriy Kozyatinskiy's subordinates achieved good success in the socialist competition in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress. The platoon in which he serves was designated as a separate reconnaissance patrol. The scouts rapidly detected the objective, rapidly attacked it and destroyed the target. There have been many such incidents in the sergeant's combat experience. Behind every success lies a thorough understanding of his subordinates, extensive and painstaking work by Sergeant Kozyatinskiy to train and indoctrinate them, and his name has been entered on the unit Honor Board.

Naturally, the sergeant or petty officer who enjoys irreproachable authority among his subordinates is the one who successfully copes with his duties. Such authority is based on sound ideological conviction, demandingness and an irreproachable example in the service, in the servicing of the equipment, in the observance of the military oath and regulations.

Authority is earned through hard daily work, by persistently perfecting one's political and special knowledge and professional skill. A great deal depends upon his ability to work with people, to establish correct relations with subordinates. Only when the sergeants and petty officers have a good understanding of the moods and requests of the soldiers and seamen can they establish correct relations with their subordinates and influence them. It would be appropriate at this point for the propagandist to refer to the Internal Service Regulations of the Armed Forces of the USSR, specifically those articles which speak of the great duty of the deputy platoon commander and the squad commander to know every one of his subordinates, to know his personal qualities, what he did prior to the military service, his family status, his successes and shortcomings in the combat and political training.

The junior commanders are the same age as their subordinates. They are constantly among the soldiers and seamen and are alongside them not only in classes, drills and exercises and on cruises, but also during their off-duty hours, at the sports center, the club, in the barracks or the crew's quarters. It is extremely important for the junior commander to remain demanding and principled in this setting, to avoid familiarity, weakness of will or a liberal attitude toward the incorrect behavior of individual fightingmen, and to demonstrate concern for the personnel.

The junior commander is granted authority to use rewards and penalties for indoctrinating subordinates. Disciplinary practices properly applied by the sergeant and petty officer are highly important for developing regulation relations within the collective. Unfortunately, not all of the junior commanders are fully utilizing their disciplinary authority yet. Some of them rely exclusively upon the authority of senior chiefs.

The fact should be particularly underscored that by comparing their every move with the requirements contained in the oath and military regulations and by fulfilling their duties precisely and with initiative, the junior commanders are making an important contribution to the further strengthening of the combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces.

It is recommended that the feature film "The Officers" be shown during the hours of mass political work when preparing for classes on this subject.

The students must be asked the following questions during the discussion (in the seminar): 1. What are the CPSU's demands of the military cadres? 2. What is the role of military cadres in the organizational development and strengthening of the Soviet Armed Forces? 3. What is the essence of Soviet one-man command? 4. Why is it essential for every fightingman to obey commanders and chiefs? 5. What knowledge and qualities must every sergeant and petty officer possess in order to successfully train and indoctrinate his subordinates?

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WARSAW PACT

SOCIO-POLITICAL DISCUSSION AT WARSAW PACT STAFF

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by Col V. Shkarovskiy: "Socio-Political Discussion"]

[Text] A socio-political discussion took place at the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces Staff on the topic "Communist and Workers' Parties of the Fraternal Countries of Socialism--The Guiding and Directing Force in Building a New Society and in the Struggle To Strengthen and Develop the Socialist Community and Ensure Its Protection."

The socio-political discussion was opened by MSU V. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

Army Gen A. Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces, gave a report "V.I. Lenin on the Guiding and Directing Role of Communist Parties in the Struggle for a New Society and the Increasing Importance of the Activities of Marxist-Leninist Parties in Building Socialism and Organizing Its Protection at the Current Stage."

Also speaking at the discussion were Lt Gen S. Mitev (Bulgarian People's Army), Maj Gen R. Selesh (Hungarian People's Army), Col E. Golbs (National People's Army of the GDR), Col S. Gurchak (Polish Army), Col M. Constantinescu (Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania), Lt Gen L. Zhiznyakov (USSR Armed Forces), and Maj Gen A. Vajcik (Czechoslovak People's Army).

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ARMED FORCES

EDITORIAL: MONTH OF MASS DEFENSE WORK

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jan 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Develop Patriots"]

[Text] The All-Union Month of Mass Defense Work starts in the nation today. It is dedicated to the 68th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. It is being conducted at the initiative of the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee and the DOSAAF Central Committee. It is expected to make a significant contribution to the work of indoctrinating the workers and the youth in a spirit of communist ideals and loyalty to the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the CPSU, the Soviet people and their Armed Forces, and to help involve broad groups of the population in mass defense work. The main distinction of the month ahead lies in the fact that it will occur on the threshold of the 27th CPSU Congress, which will be a landmark in the history of our state.

All of the work performed by trade union, Komsomol and DOSAAF organizations in connection with the month must be based on the thorough study and explanation of the party's political course, which was worked out at the 26th CPSU Congress and specifically defined at the April and October 1985 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, documents submitted for discussion by the 27th CPSU Congress and the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It is important to thoroughly clarify the Communist Party's directing role in the military organizational development and in the strengthening of the Soviet Armed Forces and the homeland's defense capability.

Preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and the commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's Victory in the Great Patriotic War have given new impetus to the military-patriotic indoctrination and the mass defense work. Its scope has been enlarged considerably, the forms of work have been enriched, and its influence upon the youth has grown. This is having a beneficial effect with respect to enhancing the creative initiative and political activeness of the young builders of communism. Specifically, many positive things are to be found in the Latvian SSR and in Bryansk, Penza and other oblasts.

Intensification of the military-patriotic indoctrination of the youth is necessitated by the tasks involved in strengthening the nation's defense capability and by the increased responsibility of the Armed Forces for providing peace and security for the homeland in the acute international situation which

has developed through the fault of imperialism's aggressive forces. During the All-Union Month of Mass Defense Work the trade union, Komsomol, DOSAAF and other organizations will be giving particular attention to the practical preparation of the workers, primarily the youth, to defend the homeland, and to establishing in their minds the concepts of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, love for the Soviet Army and Navy and a profound understanding by each that it is the honored obligation and the sacred duty of a citizen of the USSR to defend the socialist homeland and serve in the ranks of the Armed Forces.

Further improvement of the youth's preparation to serve in the army and navy will require more efficient elimination of deficiencies existing in this work, the enhancement of its organizational support and the elimination of all manifestations of routine and formalism.

We must constantly and thoroughly explain to the young people the increased social importance of military service in the contemporary situation and extensively publicize the creative and noble nature of the Soviet officer's work, the romantic nature of everyday life in the Armed Forces, the heroic feats performed by the fightingmen during the war and in peacetime, and the importance of the Soviet fightingmen's fraternal friendship with the armies of other Warsaw Pact states.

The joint resolution on the month of mass defense work, approved by the AUCCTU Secretariat, the Secretariat of the Komsomol Central Committee and the Bureau of the Presidium of the DOSAAF Central Committee recommends the extensive development of lecture-type propaganda and the holding of Lenin and social-political readings, evenings of discussion on special subjects, combat glory evenings and meetings with war and labor veterans and fightingmen of the Soviet Armed Forces. The program for the month includes film festivals of military-patriotic films, rallies of the draft-age youth, explorations by red pathfinders, competitions among Zarnitsa and Orlenok young army men, competitions in the technical military and applied sports, motor vehicle, motorcycle and ski races, militarized tours of sites of our people's revolutionary, combat and labor glory, relays, reviews, and competitions in technical creative work.

An interesting and diverse program has been outlined for the month in the city of Minsk. It will be supervised by a coordinating council, which includes members of the city committee of the Belorussian Communist Party and the Komsomol gorkom, the city military commissariat, the DOSAAF committee, public education agencies, the Znaniye Society and war veterans. This kind of initiative deserves every sort of approval. Military units and military educational institutions are also taking an active part in the month's activities. Various kinds of military-patriotic activities conducted at the garrisons together with the collectives of enterprises, sovkhozes, kolkhozes and educational institutions will be a vivid demonstration of the unity of the army and the people. Trips to military units, visits to combat glory museums, displays and demonstrations of the army and navy's combat equipment and weapons, and open-door days at schools will benefit the future fightingmen.

During this period we must do everything possible to help acquaint the young people with the life and daily existence of the personnel of military units, ships, military educational institutions and organizations, and to conduct meetings for the youth with party, war and labor veterans and with those who excel in the combat and political training. Fightingmen who have distinguished themselves in the performance of their international duty as part of the limited contingent of Soviet forces in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan need to be extensively involved in the meetings with the youth.

During this month, plant, factory and sovkhoz workers and students will greet the fightingmen from subunits, units, ships and military educational institutions as precious guests. The latter will give talks on the combat path traveled by the Soviet Armed Forces, tell about how they are fulfilling Lenin's precepts for defending the socialist homeland, help organize military-patriotic work and serve as instructors for Zarnitsa and Orlenok military sports games.

The month of mass defense work is expected to mobilize the workers and the youth to provide a fitting reception for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 68th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy, to further enhance the preparation of the youth to serve in the Soviet Armed Forces, to widely involve the population in mastering the fundamentals of military and technical military affairs, and to develop technical and applied military sports.

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ARMED FORCES

EDITORIAL: FIRST RESULTS OF ANTIALCOHOL CAMPAIGN

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Jan 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Establish a Sober Way of Life"]

[Text] The decisive measures taken by our party and state to overcome such abnormal phenomena as drunkenness and alcoholism have met with warm approval and support of the Soviet people and already yielded the first results. In the last 6 months of last year, the sale of alcoholic beverages was reduced by one-fourth. The situation in production and in private life has improved, and infringements of the law due to drunkenness have decreased. However, as was noted at a recent session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, attention to this work has relaxed in a number of places, and cases of complacency and exaggeration of what has been done are encountered. A situation of intolerance of individuals abusing alcohol or showing indulgence towards drunkenness has not yet been created everywhere. It is suggested that party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organs consistently and firmly pursue a policy of further strengthening labor discipline, overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism, eliminating shortcomings in this matter, and establishing a sober way of life. An all-union investigation "For Effective Labor and Healthy Life" is being conducted between 1 February and 31 July 1986. Its goal is to give a truly massive, offensive nature to the fight against any breaches of discipline, drunkenness, and alcoholism.

The steps being taken by the party are extremely important in the Armed Forces. Efficient fulfillment of the duties of military service is incompatible with consumption of alcohol. The military oath and regulations require every service member to be disciplined, vigilant, always ready to carry out his military duty, bear the title of citizen of the USSR with dignity and honor, and value the honor and combat glory of the Armed Forces, his unit, and the honor of his military rank. He is obliged not to allow himself or others to violate public law and order. Commanders, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations are called upon to be constantly concerned about the high level of discipline and organization of service members and their education, and to react sharply to every instance of drunkenness.

This situation of increased demands requires a decisive reorientation in the style and methods of work and in people's consciousness. A clear

understanding of the task, aimed at a complete eradication of outdated "customs" and "traditions," and the formation of an absolutely sober way of life are necessary. To do so, it is necessary to make effective use of an entire complex of explanatory, educational, and organizational measures. What is more, this work must not be allowed to die down or be viewed as a short-term campaign.

Unfortunately, the necessary reorientation at times occurs extremely slowly. Here and there the struggle with drunkenness has been reduced to limiting the sale of alcohol. Some commanders and supervisors are working poorly in educating subordinates and organizing their way of life and relaxation. In a number of military collectives they continue to be indulgent towards cases of alcohol use by service members.

The following case is indicative of this. Having had quite a few drinks with his coworkers, Capt 3d Rank I. Movsesyan got behind the wheel of a motor vehicle and had a serious traffic accident. However, as they say, he got off with a light scare. The behavior of the other participants in the drinking--officers Yu. Batalin and V. Khvedcheni and employee Yu. Shulepov--was not assessed in principle either. Senior officers and political organs must hold strictly accountable those who close their eyes to those who like to drink and put a decisive end to the lack of planning in fighting this evil.

However, the most drastic measures are not capable of eliminating the causes giving rise to the vice: lack of culture, narrowness of interests, and the inability of some service members to make good use of their free time. Here priority must be given to educating people and developing in them the proper views, convictions, and habits. Therefore, there must be more active propaganda about a healthy way of life, and wider use must be made of the capabilities of officer clubs, libraries, museums, officers' coffee houses, and soldiers' and sailors' tearooms. It is possible to organize a good deal of interesting things through the efforts of housing committees, councils of officers' dormitories, and women's councils.

There already is a certain amount of experience in such work. Cultural and sports complexes are being set up in a number of formations (soyedineniya). Units (chasti) are making it a tradition to have celebrations on days off and making it a more common practice to have celebrations in honor of the leaders in socialist competition, portrait-parties for bearers of combat decorations, and celebrations to receive young officers and their wives into the regimental (ship) family. Weddings without alcohol are becoming more commonplace, and other events in the life of people and military collectives are being observed according to new rituals. Gds Pvt K. Zhalmurzayev from Siberia and women's council chairwoman L. Yefremova from the Urals wrote KRASNAYA ZVEZDA about the merry celebrations around the new-year's tree which were held in the subunits (podrzadeleniya). "What a wonderful evening of poetry the workers of the garrison club and activists of the women's council gave to the families of the service members!" writes Z. Malbakhovaya from the Transcaucasus. "The dance hall was decorated with reproductions of pictures of well-known artists. Candles were burning. We heard the poems of Pushkin, Lermontov, Fet, and Yesenin, and songs, including some composed by our own comrades. Lt A. Stepanyan played the guitar and sang well..."

However, by no means has propaganda, educational, cultural and educational, and sports work been accelerated in all places. As before, in a number of places amateur artists, poets, technical hobbyists, amateur photographers and movie makers, and collectors are not organized. Occasionally they think about amateur activities and organizing mass sports competitions. It is important that all these matters be in sight of unit and subunit commanders and that political workers, Komsomol activists, women's councils, and other organs of the Army and Navy community be constantly involved in them. It is necessary to remember: Where people live a full spiritual life, there is no room for drinking songs. The reverse is also true: Being free of the burden of worthless "customs" and habits, they pay more attention to their professional and cultural growth, athletics, and raising children.

Sobriety must become the standard of life for every Soviet soldier. To be concerned about this means to help radically improve military discipline, order, and organization in units and on ships, and further increase their combat readiness.

12567
CSO: 1801/116

ARMED FORCES

IMPORTANCE OF WORKING WITH, RETENTION OF WARRANT OFFICERS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Feb 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Warrant Officers"]

[Text] The time which has passed since the introduction of the rank of warrant officers [praporshchik, michman] into the Soviet Armed Forces has shown that this detachment of the military personnel has justified its mission. A majority of them have forever linked their destiny with the Army and Navy, they are at work at full force and conscientiously on their assigned jobs and are setting an example of political maturity and the exemplary fulfillment of military duty.

In the Airborne Troops well known are the CPSU member, company master sergeant, Sr WO A. Dubrovskiy, the radio chief WO V. Kupryushin, and the Komsomol worker and young communist, Guards WO S. Plotnikov. They excel in a zealous attitude toward service, high professional training, boldness and valor. They have been awarded the Order of the Red Star for steadfastness and courage in fulfilling their international duty.

The medal For Excellence in Military Service, 1st and 2d Degree, has been awarded to the CPSU member, Sr WO S. Bevza who is known on the Baltic Fleet as a high class specialist. A similar professional level has been reached by the communist, WO A. Yegorov, who is serving at one of the communications centers. For success in combat and political training and for the exemplary fulfillment of the assignments of the command he has received the medal For Excellence in Military Service, 2d Degree.

In the Army and Navy, there are many warrant officers whose military service has been commended by state decorations. Within this category of servicemen there are also many persons who have passed their exams without attending lectures for secondary military schools. Having become specialists with diplomas they are skillfully teaching and indoctrinating their subordinates and passing on their knowledge and experience to them.

As is known, at the end of last year a new regulation came into force on the military service of the warrant officers of the USSR Armed Forces. In reflecting the increased demands upon general education and special training and on the political and professional qualities of the warrant officers in

granting them broader rights and benefits, the regulation is a vivid manifestation of the concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet government for increasing the role and authority of the immediate assistants of the officers.

This obliges the commanders, the political bodies, the staffs and the personnel bodies to significantly improve the work with the warrant officers, to increase their role in carrying out the tasks of training and indoctrinating the personnel and see to it that they set an example in mastering the weapons and combat equipment and in observing the requirements of military service and the standards of communist morality. This is also urgently required by the circumstance that in the Army and Navy a significant number of instances still continues to occur where the warrant officers are discharged ahead of time into the reserves because of unfitness for service or a lack of discipline. The reason for this is primarily the superficial approach in certain units and military commissariats to selecting the candidates for warrant officer without a thorough and complete study of their political, professional and moral qualities.

For example, in one of the units of the Moscow Military District, a position of material responsibility was held by WO B. Petrovichev who was deprived of this military rank for embezzling military property. As it turned out, even when on regular service he had shown himself to be dishonest but nevertheless was sent to warrant officer school.

The times urgently demand from the warrant officers, as all military personnel, profound political and military knowledge and the ability to instruct and indoctrinate subordinates. The training process and the entire way of life in the warrant officer schools are subordinate to the shaping of these qualities. It is important to constantly improve their activities, to man them with skilled, experienced officer personnel, to increase the effectiveness of training and indoctrination and to tighten the tie with the life of the troops and naval forces. The commanders and political workers, the party and Komsomol organizations must constantly keep an eye on yesterday's graduates of the warrant officer schools, be concerned with their ideological conditioning and professional skill and involve them in party and Komsomol work and the social life of the unit or ship.

The new regulation on the military service of warrant officers provides extensive opportunities for improving the qualitative composition of this serviceman category. The commanders, the political bodies and the staffs must be constantly concerned so that this detachment of military personnel receives educated and highly cultivated persons who see their calling in military service and are capable of successfully carrying out the duties entrusted to them.

It is important to arrive at a situation where those deciding to serve as warrant officers accept the first obligation of serving for 10 or more years. It is also essential to show concern that the warrant officers, particularly those engaged in the instructing and indoctrinating of subordinates, the operation of weapons and combat equipment, pass exams without attending

lectures for the program of a secondary military school. Planning and the necessary conditions for study should be provided here.

In selecting the candidates for warrant officers from the reserve servicemen, the workers of the military commissariats should take into account the opinion of the party, Komsomol and other social organizations, they should carefully study the men, exactingly assess their personal qualities and their conformity to the requirements of military service. Each instance of an unconscientious approach to the selection of candidates for warrant officers should become a matter of serious party discussion and not be overlooked by superiors.

Superficial and hurried decisions are inadmissible in working with the warrant officers. Each case of early discharge into the reserves should be preceded by a thorough investigation of the essence of the case and a talk by the commander of the formation and the chief of the political section with the man being discharged. The final decision should be taken considering all the previous service and personal qualities of the warrant officer.

The importance of warrant officers in the Armed Forces is great and their role and responsibility are high. To achieve the proper level of their political, military and special training, the setting of an example in military discipline and active involvement in the training and indoctrination of the soldiers, sailors, sergeants and petty officers mean to ensure a further rise in the combat readiness of the troops and naval forces.

10272

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GROUND FORCES

ARTICLE PROFILES LIGHT SIMULATOR FOR RIFLE TRAINING

Moscow VOYENNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 12, Dec 85 (Signed to press 10 Nov 85)
p 25

[Article by P. Guglya, military instructor at Secondary School No 109 in Volgograd: "Laser Rifle Trainer"]

[Text] The laser rifle is an expensive item, therefore, not every school can acquire it. However, this instrument can sometimes be successfully replaced by the proposed light simulator.

For initial instruction and training in uniformity of sighting, an attachment consisting of a tube with a moveable electric bulb inside it for focusing, lenses, and small batteries (or another power source) will be adequate. One can use aiming devices from the commander's supply locker as the tubes with lenses and attachment, replacing the mirror portion and pin (pointer) with a receptacle with a flashlight bulb.

A screen is also necessary; you must draw a target on it or attach one to it. A small circle (we called it an indicator) placed to the right and below the target; this is precisely where the light beam should hit if the student is sighting properly. The attachment is fastened to the training weapon or a mock-up of one so that the shooter does not see the indicator and the "light spot" from the light beam when aiming.

The "light spot" becomes less sharp as the distance increases. This can be easily avoided by moving the indicator beyond the screen and aligning it with the target (on a separate piece of cardboard or plywood), but considerably closer than it (at a distance of 3-5 meters). In addition, we use a door peephole to decrease the size of the "light spot," removing excess glass and shortening the tube.

In order to improve the device, you can line up a photo-target using photo-resistors and use photocells and photorelays, which will make it possible to automatically judge the nature and magnitude of the shooter's error and his mark. For assembling two photo-targets, for example, we used the toy kit "Light and Automation."

Use of a magnetic starter will help to simulate sound and recoil, and a capacitor and photoflash will make the "firing" of the beam visually closer to the firing of live rounds. Use of a breaker connected to the circuit of the trigger and the fire selector will make it possible to simulate automatic fire.

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12567

CSO: 1801/115

GROUND FORCES

DIVERSION OF DRAFTEES TO ECONOMIC WORK LOWERS TRAINING RESULTS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Maj B. Khudoleyev, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent from the Red Banner Turkestan Military District: "Absent Again...in Tank Regiment X They Allow the Personnel Away From Planned Studies"]

[Text] With certain reservations the battalion chief of staff A. Elberg pointed out that he was satisfied with the results of the tank firing drills held in the first company.

"In truth," he said, "the new men have still not mastered everything yet. But the important thing is that they have spent 3 hours training on the equipment."

As it turned out, in the battalion this was the first tank firing drill in the new training year. If one considers that in the previous training period there had been few of them, one can understand the optimism of the drill leader Capt K. Mikhalkchenko as expressed in his words:

"If things go on this way, during the winter we can make good specialists even from these soldiers."

This "even" applied to certain graduates of the training subunits who had recently arrived in the company and whose training was not on the proper level. Capt Mikhalkchenko had to interrupt the exercise frequently in order to again and again remind them of certain rudimentary truths for the tank troops. The young specialists found it difficult to select markers in the field and did not keep within the standards in disassembling and assembling the automatic and machine gun....

When in the course of the drill there was a slight break, we struck up a conversation with Sgt S. Tsoy. In the opinion of Capt Mikhalkchenko, he was one of the best trained young commanders. But the sergeant himself admitted that things were still difficult for him because in the training subunit, as was the case here too, frequently instead of exercises on the equipment he had to carry out various types of outside work.

Yes, it is not easy for the unit officers who, along with carrying out plan quotas, are forced at times to further train the specialists who have come

from the training subunits. But the surprising thing is that many of them who should have trained more than the others on the moving target range had not done so. Generally, around 40 percent of the company personnel was absent at the exercise.

"And for valid reasons," noted one of the officers with irony.

One crew was working in the parking area and another upon the orders of the regiment commander had been assigned to build something....

It turns out that the optimism of the company commander was premature. Far from all his subordinates made it to the tank firing drill. Incidentally, not only it. On the same day, judging from the schedule, Capt Mikhalkchenko was to hold with the young men exercises on technical and physical training. But these were not held at all.

Immediately after dismissal, the tank troops left for their now-familiar projects: some to build a warehouse and other to dig a ditch. These jobs obviously were so important and urgent that even political exercises in the regiment were shifted. And their subject, incidentally, was the scrupulous fulfillment of the military regulations. One might think: if a person who gave such an order strictly followed the requirements, for example, of the Internal Service Regulations of the USSR Armed Forces, he would remember its stipulation that the only persons to be released from exercises were those on the duty roster as stipulated by a regimental order or instruction. In truth, as it turned out, the staff had not issued any orders to substitute other jobs for the planned exercises that day.

Incidentally, problems in the training process, as they say, continued to occur. For example, in the company commanded by Sr Lt V. Bessarabov, according to the schedule exercises were to be held for tactics and driving. In actuality the men of this subunit who, incidentally, had set high obligations for the winter training period, in the morning set off not to the training center but for other jobs.

Together with the company commander and the battalion chief of staff Capt A. Sozanenko, we analyzed how the schedules had been fulfilled earlier. It turned out that since the start of the new training year, the company had not trained on the equipment even once. At the same time, in the combat training record book, completely contrary to reality, the numbers had been entered for supposedly completed and mastered subjects.

With such an attitude toward the job how did the company intend to fulfill the high socialist obligations? Sr Lt Bessarabov openly admitted that his entire hope was that before an inspection, as had happened previously, there would be some time for "brushing up." In a word, the company commander was clearly counting on an all-out push.

In the battalion barracks one was struck by an issue of a satirical newspaper in which the Komsomol activists "roasted" their fellow serviceman for shoddy appearance. Under the cartoon it was written that Pvt Bobozhenov obviously

had forgotten that he was not only a stoker but also a tankman. One wondered: if subsequently they would maintain such an attitude toward the training process, not only Bobozhenov would forget his combat specialty.

Yes, the tank troops do have much to do in addition to mastering the equipment and weapons. We were shown bright spacious barracks and the soldiers' mess and with pride were informed that they had complete the finishing of the bathhouse. Of course, the men of the subunits had made their contribution to all of this. It is no secret that a significant part of the earthmoving and other jobs had rested on their shoulders. The improvement of the regiment's training facilities also required a great deal of effort. These still did not meet all the demands. For example, there was no place to put expensive trainers.

But all of this in no way justifies those commanders and chiefs who endeavor to resolve the questions of improving the amenities for the personnel or the training facilities at the expense of planned exercises. Moreover an analysis of the work described here showed that much could have been planned ahead of time and done without harming the training process. It was merely a question of having a more thoughtful approach to planning and showing flexibility and initiative where required.

Incidentally, these qualities were lacking in certain commanders in the course of the exercises. In the subunits for some reason they do not hold side drills. For example, the tank troops could have been sent to the training center not in a motor vehicle but rather make a short forced march there, on the way working out the standards for tactical training and defense against weapons of mass destruction. The morning drills are still poorly used for these purposes.

We spoke a good deal about discipline in the training process and of the need to value every minute. This is a demand of the party and a command of today. Without such an attitude toward the job, there can be no question of intensifying the training process or successfully fulfilling the combat and political training plans. The regiment has still not yet learned to effectively value time. And not only in the regiment....

Before leaving the unit, I went to see the chief of staff of the tank regiment. It was already late but Aleksandr Yanovich [Elberg] still had much to do. The superior staffs had sent several "inputs" (since the start of the training year, a number of them had accumulated) and he had to immediately compile plans of measures to carry them out. Hence, tomorrow some would again be absent at the exercises.

10272
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AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

PROBLEMS IN AIR ATTACK TRAINING IN BALTIC MD

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Jan 86 p 2

[Article by military sniper-pilot Col V. Kazakov of the Red Banner Baltic Military District: "Assess Oneself More Strictly"]

[Text] The tactical flight exercise was underway. According to reconnaissance data it became known that the "enemy" had concentrated reserves in one of the areas for a counterattack against our advancing subunits (podrazdeleniya). Military pilots led by flight commander Capt S. Bogovich were instructed to carry out a ground attack strike against these reserves.

After taking off, the crews could not detect anything for a long time. When they had fuel left for literally minutes of operation in the air, Bogovich sighted the contours of tanks. The crews attacked the target on the spot. But disappointment awaited the flight at the airfield--the strike was delivered against a decoy position.

At the short debrief, Bogovich was severely criticized. But training is training, and anything can happen. Especially since Bogovich had returned earlier from combat employment missions with only top marks. In short, there did not seem to be any pattern. When the question came up later that day as to whom to assign to destroy a maneuvering airborne target, the order to do this was given to Bogovich and his subordinates.

On commands of the tactical control officer, the fighters departed for the "enemy" search area. "I do not see the target!" reported Capt Bogovich. His wingman saw it, however, was hesitant and did not launch the missile. The same thing happened on the second pass.

So, in one day a flight, which until this had been considered one of the best in the fighter aviation regiment, received two low evaluations.

Shortly after that the following incident occurred. Maj V. Duz informed the command post that he had shot down a radio-controlled drone. The pilots led by Lt Col A. Mereminskiy reported hitting another target. But when the monitoring and recording instrument tape was studied, the conclusions came like a cold shower: Duz made the first missile launch without maintaining the mode of aiming--it was a miss. Only on the second pass did the pilot manage

to carry out the combat training mission. Having detected the target, Lt Col Mereminskiy launched two missiles simultaneously, which was not called for by the assignment. And both missiles went past the target. His wingman hit the "enemy" on the second pass.

These incidents bothered me especially. You see, serious mistakes were made in the air by people who were by no means novices, but experienced pilots and commanders whose skill was not in doubt before this.

"I don't even know how it happened," said Lt Col Mereminskiy. "There was complete confidence of success..."

Just a coincidence? No, there was a clear overestimation of one's abilities with some hidden purpose.

By way of illustration, at official meetings I heard a discussion about all sorts of economic problems. Of course, this is important too. But, alas, questions of commanders' training, tactics, and weapons training had been given a lower priority. They seemed to get dissolved in the flow of diverse matters. However, every sortie for combat employment must be a school of airborne training. That is what must be first and foremost at the center of attention.

I must say with all sincerity that much in training is still being done unimaginatively. Take, for example, those same flight mission debriefs. How are they conducted? The flight commander's mistake is analyzed by the squadron commander, then the regimental commander's deputies, and specialists; and each time practically the same thing is said about this mistake. But you see, each one of them could have and should have made a detailed and thorough analysis of the flight mission for their specialty, so to speak, for weapons, tactical, technical, and other types of commanders' and flight training.

Incidentally, it is useful to remember the experience of the front in this connection. During the Great Patriotic War, commanders thoroughly evaluated the actions of pilots in the air and made entries in work notebooks. They then compared their experience with the observations of other commanders, determined patterns in the enemy's conduct, and looked for his weak points. This was a sort of record of tactical findings, mistakes, and sometimes bitter lessons. Sparing no efforts, the commanders at the front learned from this experience and taught subordinate pilots. That training was characterized by a diversity in tactical methods. After such training the airborne fighters confidently engaged in fierce fighting with a powerful enemy.

But now I looked at similar notes of commanders and noticed how their observations are so alike and how some are done clearly for the sake of form. Of course, one cannot expect to get much use from such "experience." Stereotype in commanders' thinking leads to stereotype in combat training, stagnation, and simplifications. Faceless debriefs of flight missions in general and as a whole, I believe, are just what give rise to complacency and do not incite commanders to search for reserves for intensifying combat training and to work strenuously on themselves.

The isolation of theory from practice is especially harmful. As an example, Capt Bogovich had theoretically worked out in detail a complex model of aerial combat with his subordinates. But in practice, the flight carried out known, practiced elements of it. Everything was predetermined. There was nothing in which to demonstrate initiative and keenness of wit. But when a complex situation actually occurred in the air, it turned out to be beyond the competence of Bogovich and his subordinates. The prosperity and confidence in their abilities turned out to be false.

The case of Capt S. Artyukhov's training was the same. He believed that it was sufficient to master the theoretical material just a little more. Previous experience and the situation itself in the air would help him select the necessary tactical procedure. So, confident in himself, or more precisely self-confident, he led a pair of fighters to intercept a radio-controlled drone. When the fighters entered the target search zone, there was interference on the guidance radio channel. Artyukhov should have immediately changed to a different communications channel. Theoretically such a variant was studied on the ground, and the night before the pilots had worked together with the command post tactical control officers. But in practice the "battle model" had not been worked out. The experienced leader did not intercept the target and lost control of his subordinate.

No, this cannot have anything to do with chance. The mistakes of the commanders are the natural result of the level of combat training lagging behind the requirements of today. In modern aerial combat an experienced commander's confidence in his abilities is inconceivable without constantly working to improve himself. It is based on search and initiative, comprehensive analysis of training, and thorough practice.

It is not references to chance that are needed, but a self-critical evaluation of one's work and preparedness. It will help to increase skills and avoid mistakes. By way of illustration, self-confidence let first-class pilot Maj V. Zdanevich down one day. But he did not look for spurious reasons for his mistakes. Above all, he tried to examine himself--had he done all he could to increase his commander's and flight skills. He knew that he had not. Throwing off all false shame, he studied certain problems of combat training together with young pilots. This is what flying is all about: without constant training and sharing of experience, even rudimentary skills are lost. It is the official and party duty of everyone to maintain skills at the proper level.

On the other hand, the training flight situations in the subunit were gradually made more complicated, making them close to actual combat. Aerial battles were analyzed without allowances for the overall favorable result of the sortie. Let's say, there were no complaints about the intercept made by the pair led by military pilot first-class Maj V. Potapov. But it turned out that in the battle his wingman Maj Ye. Kravchenko did not attack the target, was engrossed in repeating the leader's maneuver, and did not demonstrate personal initiative. The commander, in essence, was not controlling his wingman. The aviators talked about this in principle at the flight debrief, official meetings, and at the party organization.

The regiment's methods council was watchful for marks being too high for firing at the range on ground targets: Are there any simplifications here? It turned out that there in fact were. Then, on the recommendation of the methods council, the tactical situation at the range was changed, and the targets camouflaged better. The positions of the anti-aircraft missile weapons for protecting the installation are continually changed.

True, the marks for battles conducted by some commanders fell after this. But to make up for it, complacency disappeared. The party responsibility of each commander for the personal readiness to act tactically competently, boldly, and decisively in aerial combat and to control subordinates skillfully increased. Nevertheless, there is still much more work to be done for the combat readiness of subunits to be even higher.

12567

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AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

MISSILE UNIT EXERCISE INCLUDES DEFENSE AGAINST GAS ATTACK

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by Lt Col V. Volosozhar of the Air Defense Troops: "For Courage and Military Valor"]

[Text] In endeavoring to break through to the defended objective, the air "enemy" changed course and altitude and employed active jamming. The personnel of the antiaircraft missile battalion was given the mission of thwarting this plan.

In the peak of combat came the insert: the "enemy" had used toxic substances. The crews had to work in protective gear. The first to be ready for the launch was the crew under the command of Guards Capt R. Gaynetyanov.

Then came the command "Launch." The air target was destroyed with the first missile at maximum range. The men of the outstanding battalion received a high grade for their actions.

At this tactical exercise the personnel of other subunits of the X Guards Antiaircraft Missile Unit showed great skill.

For successes in carrying out responsible tasks to ensure the dependable defense of the air frontiers, the unit was awarded the Pennant of the USSR Minister of Defense for Courage and Military Valor.

10272
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NAVAL FORCES

CHERNAVIN ON U.S. BLACK SEA 'BORDER VIOLATION'

LD221902 Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 22 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 22 TASS--Soviet naval seamen have displayed equanimity and reserve during the gross violation of the USSR state border off the southern shores of the Crimea by U.S. naval ships on March 13. This has been stated by Admiral of the Fleet Vladimir Chernavin, commander-in-chief of the USSR Navy, deputy defense minister of the USSR. In an interview with IZVESTIYA published today he pointed out that the strike forces of the fleet had been ready to immediately put a stop to the provocative actions of the U.S. warships in the Soviet territorial waters. "However, we clearly understood how grave the possible consequences could be. This time we again displayed patience and reserve".

"The incident in the Black Sea gives grounds to state with confidence that the actions of the U.S. naval ships were planned beforehand and were of an openly provocative nature," Admiral Chernavin stressed. He quoted an article published by THE NEW YORK TIMES which stated point-blank that the order on the staging of the provocative action had been given by the Joint Chiefs of Staff on behalf of the U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. The violation by the U.S. warships of the USSR state border off the southern shores of the Crimea was part of a large-scale U.S. spying operation and was carried out on the order of the Pentagon.

The commander-in-chief of the USSR Navy described the incident in the following way: On March 10, this year, in the afternoon two U.S. ships--the "Yorktown" cruiser with missile weapons on board and the "Caron" destroyer--entered the Black Sea through the Bosphorus. The Soviet escort ship "Ladny" was in that area at the time. Its commander reported at once to the superior command the entry of the U.S. ships in the Black Sea and was given an order to continue the observation.

Vladimir Chernayvin pointed out that earlier U.S. naval ships had entered the Black Sea on more than one occasion for reconnaissance purposes. However, this time the Americans behaved in an especially insolent way: On March 13, at 11.11 the "Yorktown" and the "Caron" violated the USSR state border and entered the area south of the Crimea Peninsula.

The commander of the Soviet ship immediately notified the commanders of the U.S. ships that they had violated the USSR territorial waters and demanded that they leave them at once. The answer came from the U.S. ships: The notification is received. However, in spite of the notification, the U.S. ships continued to follow the same course. Then USSR patrol ships and warplanes of the Navy set off towards the area of the incident.

Taking into account the openly provocative nature of the actions of the U.S. ships, the command issued an order that the combat readiness of the strike forces of the fleet be enhanced. Ships and planes were promptly prepared for performing a combat mission.

In my opinion, the commanders of the U.S. ships managed to objectively assess the situation that was taking shape and understood that if they stayed longer in the Soviet territorial waters, it could lead to serious consequences, Admiral Chernavin said. At 13.32 the American ships left the USSR territorial waters after staying there a total of two hours.

The commander-in-chief of the Soviet Navy recalled that the peaceful passage of foreign warships through the Soviet territorial waters was permitted only in specially assigned off-shore areas announced by the Soviet Government. He emphasized that there were no such areas in the Black Sea off the Soviet Coast.

/6662

CSO: 1812/98

NAVAL FORCES

ASW TRAINING FLIGHT IN PACIFIC OCEAN FLEET RECOUNTED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Dec 85 p 1

[Report by Capt 2nd Rank V. Shirokov, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent, Red Banner Pacific Fleet: "The Hundredth Attack"]

[Text] This time the mission was a particularly complicated one: to detect and "destroy" an "enemy" submarine. The airmen took the aircraft into the sky and headed them into the expanses of the Pacific Ocean.

Major A. Garnov, Military Pilot 1st Class, sped up the engines, noticed that all of the systems were operating stably, and thought about Captain A. Bekryashev, navigator on the ASW aircraft. The success of the battle would depend in great part upon him.

Captain Bekryashev had already calculated the direction from which their crew should enter the area of search for the "enemy" submarine and the best altitude from which to begin the bombing. He had thought out several alternative versions of the forthcoming search: The "enemy" was powerful and experienced. If they relaxed even slightly, the boat would escape, and the sono-buoys which they dropped would be mute floats rocking on the ocean waves.

The navigator 1st class had many dozens of flights over the ocean to his credit. They had been given the highest evaluation: The crew had borne the excellent title for several years in a row.

"Comrade commander!" Bekryashev tore himself away from the scanner's viewing hood. "There is a dense layer of clouds directly ahead. We need to bypass the clouds at a lower altitude and change courses temporarily."

"Roger...."

Major Garnov spiraled downward and bypassed the clouds. A few minutes later the aircraft was once again proceeding along the route indicated by the navigator.

Lieutenant O. Golos, copilot on the aircraft, adopts the know-how of his senior comrades and learns mutual understanding from them. He has served only a few months on the excellent crew, but he has confidently "settled into" the combat family.

The young pilot has a good start on his development as an officer. A great deal of the credit goes to the crew commander. Garnov enjoys great prestige among the naval airmen not just as an excellent pilot, but also as a fine teacher.

"Comrade commander, radiogram. We are to detect and attack a submarine which has left square X...."

Warrant Officer M. Sotnikov, senior airborne radio operator, joined the aviation like his brother before him. Genadiy is a captain and commander of the same kind of aircraft. He is strict with his younger brother and keeps an eye on the latter's professional development. He recently congratulated his brother on receiving the rating of master.

"Attention! Entering search area!" the navigator said and made another mark on the flight map. Checking the instrument readings, he added: "ocean turbulence increasing...."

Below them the Pacific billowed with the appearance of gray sand dunes. A dense 10-point overcast held them to the water. Flying in that kind of weather requires not only perfect air training of the airmen, but psychological conditioning too. The extremely low altitude means that no error can be made in piloting techniques, and the large waves create extra noise, which interferes with target detection. The submarine commander would certainly take advantage of the noise, and the barrier of sono-buoys would therefore have to be laid with maximum precision.

Major Garnov's crew had run through different versions of the search dozens of times on a trainer. The airmen had listened to recordings of submarine sounds and learned to detect them at maximum range. The noises had been recorded in various latitudes, at different times of the year and naturally, in various kinds of water conditions.

The search continued. The aircraft investigated mile after mile. The crew searched for the submarine in a strict logical sequence, taking the submariner's tactics into account. Then came the first report: A weak signal had been recorded by the instruments. Was this the submarine or had the "enemy" created a diversionary noise? Garnov had limited seconds in which to think. The moment of responsibility: The commander had to make a decision. Major Garnov ordered a sono-buoy barrier to be laid.

The entire crew waited: From which of the buoys would the signal come first? The minutes seemed like an eternity. Finally, there was the long-awaited:

"Buoy number 2 is activated! Typical submarine sounds."

"Navigator, coordinates! Calculate attack angle! Prepare to drop bombs"!

The naval ASW aircraft began the bombing run. This was how Garnov senior had unhesitatingly attacked fascist tank columns with his bomber during the Great Patriotic War. The frontline fighter had left the combat controls in reliable hands.

"Comrade commander! Submarine 'destroyed'!"

Thus ended the hundredth attack by Major Garnov, navy pilot.

NAVAL FORCES

DESTROYER CONDUCTS UNDERWAY REPLENISHMENT IN STORM CONDITIONS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Dec 85 p 1

[Report by Capt 2nd Rank S. Turchenko, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent: "Replenishment at Sea"]

[Text] This was the first time I had seen Capt 3rd Rank Yu. Morozov so upset. He was ordinarily restrained and composed, but this morning he went out onto the signal bridge extension, cast a worried glance over the arched ocean "landscape" and said angrily: "Just when is this foul weather going to end!"

This was the second week we had been riding out the storm, and we had become accustomed to the rolling. It had now become a serious hindrance, however. It was time to replenish the supply of fuel and drinking water. This operation at sea is in and of itself an extremely difficult one. The stormy weather had complicated it many times over, however. Despite this, the detachment commander decided not to postpone the replenishment operation: No improvement in the weather was foreseen, and what is a better time for the crews to perfect their naval training than in a difficult situation?

Captain 3rd Rank Yu. Morozov and Captain 3rd Rank V. Apanovich, commander of the escort vessel Silnyy, thoroughly briefed the forecastle crew once again, stressing safety measures. Then the piercing sound of the alarm bells summoned all of the seamen to their stations in accordance with the routine. Specialists in the electrical and engineering division started up the engines at the signal. On the forecastle (the bow section of the ship) Senior Warrant Officer B. Loboda, chief boatswain's mate on the ship, and his subordinates worked hard. The seamen laid out the mooring gear in strict order: The heaving lines--thin capron ropes with weights (small sandbags) on the ends--were coiled into even rings. Next to them were several messengers, which are thicker and stronger lines. Various tools were also readied so that they would be at hand when needed....

Everyone went into action as soon as the ship was behind the tanker's stern. Seaman I. Kyrluk placed a weight onto the tanker's deck with a powerful and accurate toss, and a heaving line uncoiled, snake-like, after it. The messengers and a towing rope stretched out behind it.

The ship's engines were slowed, and it began making its way to the right. The towing rope first sagged, sharply striking the crest of a wave, and then became taut as a bowstring.

"The tow is set!" Warrant Officer B. Loboda reported to the commander, yelling above the noise of the wind and the ocean water boiling up on both sides.

This meant that the ship was precisely in the tanker's wake. In the meantime, personnel on the refueling vessel had succeeded in attaching hoses to one of the messengers. To the other they had attached a small metal cylinder containing the fuel certification with a description of its laboratory test. Petty Officer 1st Class A. Pselitsa and Seaman V. Shuruba each took the end of a hose and connected them to the water and fuel intakes. Captain 3rd Rank Morozov carefully studied the contents of the cylinder and reported to the bridge: "The fuel meets the State Standard."

A trial pumping was performed on the tanker. The hoses came to life, stirring and sagging heavily over the waves. Warrant Officer M. Yarovoy bent over the fuel intake. He filled a flask from a small special tap, dropped several manganese crystal particles into it and shook it vigorously. The liquid did not change color, which meant that the fuel was pure and contained no water.

The ship yawed on the tow, taking the powerful blows of the waves now from the left, now from the right side. Senior Warrant Officer Loboda periodically instructed the seamen to adjust the hoses to prevent them from being mashed, or to take them in slightly to prevent them from slapping against the water. He kept looking at the towing pendant to see whether the tension was too great.

The chief boatswain's mate has served in the fleet almost 3 decades. If one added up all of the time he has spent at sea, it would amount to perhaps 15 years. He has seen all sorts of things during that time. Among other things, he has seen towing pendants break as though cut by a razorblade, and seen them shear off guard rails and stanchions.

Incidentally, one of the episodes in the movie "Seven Hours to Death" was filmed on the Silnyy several ago. The script called for precisely such a situation to be created on the ship. The chief boatswain's mate was the main consultant and performer for the episode. He successfully handled the unexpected role of stunt man.

This was not the movies, however. Such situations serve absolutely no purpose in real life. And although the storm continued to rage with its former force and could produce all sorts of surprises, Loboda and the other seamen on the Silnyy counter it with their training, confidently overcoming difficulties and performing the assigned mission precisely and smoothly.

It was all over now. Captain 3rd Rank Morozov reported to the detachment commander that the job had been completed. He immediately bent over a map. The ship's supplies had been replenished, which meant that they could continue the cruise, once again working intensely on the combat training missions. It meant that they could get back to their training.

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NAVAL FORCES

PACIFIC OCEAN FLEET DIVERS CONDUCT SUB RESCUE EXERCISE

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Jan 86 p 1

[Report by Capt 2nd Rank V. Yefremov, Red Banner Pacific Fleet: "The Resourcefulness of the Divers"]

[Text] The divers headed by Captain 2nd Rank D. Bykov had to perform a difficult and crucial practical mission. They had to help a "sunken" submarine. It had a "hole" in its pressure hull. The officer in charge of the exercise listed conservation of time and materiel as an absolute requirement.

Warrant Officer A. Ivanchenko, master diver, was the first to descend into the depths. After inspecting the "damaged" submarine, he reported his recommendation: place a caisson and vertical sump over the "hole," hermetically attached to the pressure hull, and remove the incoming water through it. The officer in charge of the exercise approved the recommendation. The divers began carrying out the complicated water-engineering operation. Their most difficult task was to seal the joint between the caisson and the submarine's pressure hull. Using special adjustable clamps, however--many of them designed by the divers-and-innovators themselves--they accomplished the training mission.

The divers were commended by the senior chief for their professional skill and resourcefulness.

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NAVAL FORCES

HELICOPTER OPERATIONS FROM 'UDALOY' DESCRIBED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jan 86 p 1

[Report by Capt 3rd Rank S. Ishchenko, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent, Red Banner Northern Fleet: "From the Deck of the Udaloy"]

[Text] No matter what the weather forecast, airmen of the Northern Fleet never have easy flying conditions at this season. Darkness holds sway over broad latitudes in the polar night almost round-the-clock, and pilots need special training to fly in this region. This is doubly so for those who take the combat aircraft up from the decks of surface ships. Only the most highly skilled and experienced pilots are permitted to make these flights even during daylight hours. And this is particularly true in the polar night....

Blue flashes ordinarily associated in the mind with something disturbing, something requiring special attention, pulsate alarmingly from the masts of the large ASW ship Udaloy. Lights shine from slightly below that: red, white, red. Making out the signal, people on the bridges of ships and vessels meeting up with the Udaloy hastily change course and make way for it. This is because the lights on the BPK [large antisubmarine vessel] are reporting: "Limited maneuvering possibilities."

An ASW helicopter is engaged in training flights from the Udaloy. And the need to ensure maximum safety for the flights forces Captain 2nd Rank N. Skok, commander of the large ASW vessel, to travel with the same course and speed for long periods of time.

Combat vessels ordinarily strictly observe blackout rules for maintaining navigation secrecy. Not a single tiny beam of light escapes through the tightly sealed portholes and steel doors. And even if one of the seamen needs to unseal a door leading from a brightly lighted companion-way to the upper deck, an automatic device immediately extinguishes the light. Nothing must reveal the ship on the nighttime sea. Only its navigation lights are on.

Today, however, the Udaloy could have been taken from afar for an ocean liner on which tourists were amusing themselves. At the command "Ready ship for helicopter flights!" blue and white lights come on to mark the borders of the flight deck. Powerful searchlights aimed at the flightdeck and the water instantly turn night into day for many meters around the vessel. And the boatswain's party headed Warrant Officer V. Tankevich get busy turning the Udaloy's afterdeck into an airfield.

The crew commanded by Senior Lieutenant V. Alekseyev are to fly today. Despite their youth, he and his subordinates are already considered to be veteran deck-based helicopter pilots. They have operated from many different ships. Their latest and greatest success is linked to the Udaloy, however.

During a recent submarine search competition for first place in the Navy, Senior Lieutenant Alekseyev's crew, taking off from the Udaloy and directed by the ship's commander, succeeded in rapidly establishing contact with the "enemy" and attacking it unerringly with a torpedo. The pilots rightly share first place in the Navy with the ship's crew.

"Comrade commander, request permission to enter foredeck." With these words, routine to every seaman, three figures in orange emerge, one after the other, in the semidarkness of the deck.

Prior to takeoff, the crew of an ASW helicopter always goes there to receive final instructions and parting words from the ship's commander. Only he is authorized to decide whether a rotary-wing aircraft takes off or lands. The commander also bears the burden of responsibility for takeoff and landing safety.

Senior Lieutenant Alekseyev's crew is not the only one which has flown from the Udaloy, of course. One has therefore heard the airmen speak more than once with special respect of Captain 2nd Rank N. Skok. His ability to direct flights has been tested not only in training submarine searches. He once had to take a helicopter up in a situation not covered by any instructions or manuals.

A difficult situation had developed on a submarine in a stormy ocean. Several people had to be removed from it, no matter what. Only the large ASW ship Udaloy was in the vicinity. Captain 2nd Rank Skok's attempts to place a towline on the submarine were in vain. The sea playfully snapped a cable as thick as an arm. Only a helicopter could help. The inclement weather had already exceeded all permissible limits within which flights were possible, however. Captain 2nd Rank Skok sought a solution together with Major M. Firov, a helicopter commander. Careful calculations showed that rolling and pitching, the main hindrance, could be reduced if the Udaloy could be held on the crest of a wave even for a short time--that is, if it could travel at the same speed as the wave. They tried this. The ship set out at full speed in the direction of the wind. The listing was reduced considerably, but only for a few tenths of a second: The wave still slipped away from beneath the ship, and the deck inclined sharply. They tried again with the same result. These seconds, then, were all that Major Firov could count on for getting the aircraft into the air. He would have the same amount of time for landing.

This time it was decided to take the large risk, but the subsequent course of events confirmed that the risk had been justified by the great skill of the helicopter pilots and the seamen. Incidentally, no other decision could have helped them carry out the extremely difficult mission, and they did carry it out.

That flight was made under extreme conditions, but even then the commander had been able to create maximum "convenience" for the airmen. And this was all the more true today. The Udaloy's crew occupied their stations in accordance with the

routine. The stern emergency party was in a "Readiness One" state. The fire extinguishing equipment was ready for immediate action. Weather observers were stationed on the flightdeck. All of the necessary measurements are ordinarily made on the bridge, but the wind velocity and direction differ somewhat on the bridge because of the ship's tall superstructures. Even this small difference is taken into account. The airmen occupied their places in the helicopter. From the portholes in the control tower, which rose above the flightdeck, one could see the propeller blades with the bright-red lights at the tips begin rotating--first slowly, as though reluctantly, and then more and more rapidly. All sounds in the area were drowned out by the piercing whistling noise. Rocking slightly, the aircraft rose from the deck and departed upward and to the right. A few minutes later only red flashes in the night sky indicated its course.

On the flightdeck members of the boatswain's party were adjusting the antiskid net stretched over the ice-covered metal decking. Radar antennas rotated on the Udaloy's masts, and the helicopter was indicated by a barely visible speck on the screens. The receivers were tuned to the helicopter's radio frequency. The ship maintained a constant course and speed, prepared to receive the helicopter. And its deck was just as reliable for the airmen as the solid surface of an airfield on land.

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NAVAL FORCES

REPORT ON HELICOPTER FLIGHT ALONG PACIFIC SHORE

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Jan 86 p 1

[Report by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent A. Yefimov: "Over the Pacific Ocean"]

[Text] We had now been at the small military post so many days. We had continually asked the airport workers when we would be able to fly on. We always received the same answer: Wait. There was really no need to explain, however, that this was not flying weather. The restless ocean of air in the area was rocked by gale-force winds, and the clouds kept discharging snow. All of a sudden, instead of the "Wait." I was told: "You are in luck. Chekhobakh is coming. Now we will get somewhere."

Quite frankly, I did not know immediately what sort of Chekhobakh could dispel the heavy clouds. I asked. There was surprise in the answer:

"What? All of us know him. Vladimir Petrovich Chekhobakh is a military pilot, a major. He is now flying here."

This is how I became acquainted with Major Chekhobakh, Helicopter Pilot 1st Class. Upon meeting him, I thought to myself: A real northerner. Stern and calm. Engages only in serious talk.

I expected to see in Chekhobakh's crew the same sort of airmen toughened by the Far East. But no, the commander was assisted by Lieutenant N. Karnaukhov, a young pilot-navigator, and Lieutenant A. Antonenko, aircraft technician.

With that crew I not only succeeded in flying through the inclement weather to our remote eastern garrison, but I also obtained authorization to fly on board the helicopter during a combat training mission.

We took off and set out on a course along the Pacific Ocean coast. The area appeared entirely different in the clear weather through the helicopter windows. When we flew to the 'site,' the only thing I remembered was the gray gloom, the bumpiness of the flight, and Chekhobakh's terse commands, which I heard through the intercom headset. He was even now giving advice tersely and in a kindly manner to the young subordinate officers. The latter in turn could sense that they were emulating the commander: sparing of words, and always to the point. Breathtaking, endless expanses stretched out below.

"Target in square X..." I heard Chekhobakh say.

"Roger!" Lieutenant Karnaukhov replied. "Heading into the Pacific"!

The helicopter turned. The majestic slopes of the Pacific coast "floated" beneath me.

I soon understood where the crew was headed: I detected a tiny, barely distinguishable line on the waves. The navel target had been spotted. The crew made a simulated attack on the "enemy," and the flight continued.

Once again I heard orders to alter the course drastically and change altitudes. Minute after minute, I looked down at the ocean and on islands for the expected target. I saw nothing but distant walrus breeding-grounds, however. After the landing, I asked what sort of exercise the crew had been engaged in.

"The usual," Chekhobakh answered. "Flying in an assigned ares. Reconnaissance of the enemy...."

After the flight, when the wind and snow had set in, I decided to have a talk with Chekhobakh about the service to which he had devoted many years. A special problem suddenly arose, however:

"The reindeer-breeders are asking for help. One of them is seriously ill"!

After receiving permission from the command element to take off, Chekhobakh immediately began getting ready. And so his comrades told me about him, about his hundreds of extremely difficult flights, about his rescue of hunters and fishermen. They told about the youth whom Chekhobakh had trained to fly the difficult routes.

Several hours later the helicopter delivered the sick man to the "site." Chekhobakh surprised me by saying:

"This is what our service is all about."

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SPECIAL TROOPS

REVIEW: PETROV DISCUSSES BOOK ON ENGINEERING TROOPS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jan 86 p 2

[Review by Hero of the Soviet Union, Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Petrov under the rubric "Comments on Books" of "Inzhenernyye voyska Sovetskoy Armii 1918-1945" [The Soviet Army's Engineering Troops, 1918-1945] by a group of authors under the general editorship of Mar Engr Trps S.Kh. Aganov, Voyenizdat, 1985, 488 pages: "The Toilers of War"]

[Text] Every individual who spent time at the front and traveled the difficult combat paths of trial has something good to say about the selfless toilers of the war, the combat engineers. The fundamental work "Inzhenernyye voyska Sovetskoy Armii 1918-1945," which was written by a group of authors from the USSR Ministry of Defense's Institute of Military History under the general editorship of Marshal of Engineer Troops S. Aganov and published by the Military Publishing House, is devoted to them.

Many books have been published on the combat path of various services of the Armed Forces and branches of troops and on their employment, of course. The development of Soviet military engineering art, the history of the organizational development of the engineer troops and their support of combat operations have still not been properly discussed in the literature on military history, however. This book fills that gap. All of its three parts and 11 chapters use new documentary sources for a study of the development of Soviet military engineering art and for summarizing experience in the combat employment of engineer troops from the time they were established to the victorious culmination of the Great Patriotic War.

All of the main problems are presented in the work in accordance with the generally accepted system for separating events in the history of the Soviet Armed Forces by periods. Summarization of the experience in providing engineer support for combat operations, the organizational development of the engineer troops and their combat employment in the Great Patriotic War receive the main coverage in this book, and this is justified in my opinion. During those rigorous war years the Armed Forces of the USSR as a whole, the engineer troops and the theory of engineer support for combat operations in particular, passed with honors their important test in the armed conflict with a powerful and technically well equipped enemy. Methods of providing engineer support for battles and operations were also constantly improved in accordance with the missions facing the Soviet Army

during the various periods of the war, with the objective conditions and the methods used for conducting combat operations.

It must be pointed out--and many examples and facts cited in the book attest to this--that the role of the engineer troops was constantly growing. Special-purpose combat engineer brigades (for mining areas and setting up electrified obstacles), ponton bridging and assault brigades of the reserve, Supreme High Command, were formed, as well as separate motorized ponton bridging regiments. By the end of the war the engineer troops included, in addition to the engineer formations, a large number of special-purpose units and subunits (for ponton bridging, mining, mine detection, obstacle clearing, camouflaging, boring, underwater work and other purposes). Naturally, the technical equipment of the engineer troops also underwent considerable development, and the principles of their combat employment developed. This had a direct impact upon the growth of the capabilities of the Ground Forces, upon the enhancement of the maneuverability and the survivability and stability of the combat formations.

Unquestionably, as the book points out, the success of combat operations by the engineer troops during the war depended to a crucial degree upon the state of the party-political work and its level. Its organizations took into account the specific situation developing on this or that sector of the front and the missions facing the engineer units and formations. Particular attention was given to developing in the fightingmen communist convictions, good moral qualities and fighting spirit, and a readiness to honorably fulfill their sacred duty. Constant concern was shown for providing the combat engineers with a good knowledge of the equipment and of their duties, and with the ability to work with precision and coordination. The just and noble objectives of the war, infinite love for the socialist homeland and a burning hatred for its enemies produced thousands of heroes in the engineer troops, as they did in the ranks of the Soviet Army as a whole. The Communists set personal examples of courage and bravery in the fighting. The book contains a reference to a report from the chief of the political section of the 1st Engineer Mining Brigade. It states that there was not a single battle in which the Communists did not have the leading role. "During the taking of one hill by our forces, a group of mine specialists was assigned the mission of mining the slopes of the hill on the enemy's side. Communist S. Trutenko managed to conduct a brief talk at the starting point. When the group began to move out, the enemy opened fierce fire, and the soldiers fell to the ground. Trutenko yelled: 'What are we waiting for? We have to lay the mines!' Dashing forward, he led the others after him. The mission was accomplished. Trutenko himself laid 14 mines." Here is another example. During the crossing of the Narew River, Communist M. Sivushev and Komsomol member D. Yazovskiy, who had been wounded, continued to carry out the mission and made 10 boat trips during a 2-hour period, hauling around 200 men across the river.

The homeland greatly appreciated the selfless acts of personnel in the engineer troops during the Great Patriotic War. A total of 662 fightingmen were awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union; 294 became full holders of the Order of Glory; 201 units and formations of the engineer troops were awarded the Guards title; and 773 of them were awarded orders.

The World War II experience and local military conflicts made it fully apparent that as armies are outfitted with new weapons and as the forms and methods of conducting combat operations develop, engineer support for the battle and the operation becomes even more important, the extent of the missions increases, the methods of accomplishing them become more complex, the role of the engineer troops--those who perform the most important and complex engineering work--increases, and greater demands are made of the engineering training of the branches of troops.

After the war no other branch of troops had to continue performing combat missions as long as did the engineer troops. The combat engineers are frequently forced to risk their lives in the work even today. We need only to mention the fact that they have examined an enormous amount of territory where the thunder of battles previously resounded and removed remaining enemy mines, shells and bombs. In the process they have detected and destroyed tens of millions of various pieces of unexploded ammunition left by the enemy. With their noble work the Soviet combat engineers have provided fraternal assistance also to the peoples of other nations with the clearing of mines from their territories.

The fighting capability of the Soviet Armed Forces has grown immeasurably during the 40 postwar years. The engineer troops too have been thoroughly transformed. Their improved technical equipment has increased their combat capabilities many times over. They now have a large quantity of diverse, highly productive engineering equipment.

The experience in providing engineer support for the battles and operations of past wars, the combat operations of the engineer units, the improvement of their organizational structure and manning and their technical equipment, the combat and political training of the personnel and the training of cadres, all of which is summarized in the book published by Voyenizdat, will undoubtedly be of interest to generals and officers in the Soviet Armed Forces, including students at academies, as well as to a broad range of readers.

This book, which uses a vast body of material on the history of the Soviet Army's engineer troops and which was prepared in the engineering section of the Military Science Society of the TsDSA[Central Club of the Soviet Army], will help the reader to more thoroughly interpret and understand the rich history of the Soviet Engineer Troops and their important role in support of combat operations. The book can also be used in the military-patriotic indoctrination of the youth and their preparation for serving in the ranks of our valorous Armed Forces.

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CIVIL DEFENSE

COL GEN RYAKHOV FAULTS CD TRAINING

Moscow VOYENNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 12, Dec 85 (Signed to press 10 Nov 85)
pp 8-9

[Article by Col Gen A. Ryakhov, deputy USSR civil defense chief for combat training: "Go Farther, Strive for More"]

[Text] In the civil defense system, the new training year began with the Soviet people actively preparing for the 27th CPSU Congress and working intensely to fulfill the goals of the 11th Five-Year Plan and carry out the decisions of the April and October (1985) CPSU Central Committee plenums.

Maintaining a high level of readiness of civil defense (CD) forces under today's conditions requires that personnel steadily increase their knowledge and improve their practical skills in mastering standard equipment, instruments, and tools. In this connection, there arises a need for a substantial reorganization of the work of supervisory personnel, staffs, and CD courses for organizing the training process.

Assessing the past year's results, it can be said that the training plans of leadership and command and supervisory personnel, non-militarized formations, workers, employees, kolkhoz farmers, students, and pupils have been fulfilled with favorable results.

An example of the increased level of civil defense training was the aggressive and skillful actions of CD forces and the population in struggling with natural disasters: the snowdrifts in Belgorod, Lipetsk, and Voronezh oblasts, the floods in the Ukraine, and the forest fires in a number of areas of Siberia.

It should be noted that the transition to a 3-year cycle of instruction under new programs contributed to the favorable resolution of the problems of civil defense training of the population.

The installations where questions of protection against weapons of mass destruction are given constant attention, training tasks are carried out in a timely and qualitative manner, and workers, employees, and students actively participate in civil defense measures include: a grain products combine (Moscow), the Suyda Experimental Demonstrative Facility (Gatchinskiy Rayon,

Leningrad Oblast), and an institute of physical culture (Smolensk), a cooperative tekhnikum (Saransk, Mordovian ASSR). The managers of these installations are characterized by a profound sense of duty, an awareness of the importance of and need for civil defense measures, a high exactingness for absolute fulfillment of the training plans and constant improvement of their knowledge, and concern for supplying the formations with the necessary property, and storing and maintaining protective equipment properly.

At the same time, the year's results also indicated that the organization of instruction is still not meeting today's requirements in all places. Sometimes the planning of CD measures, including instruction, is not always coordinated with a collective's labor activities and do not take into account the specifics of production.

Some management personnel and formation commanders have poorly mastered their functional responsibilities, do not have a clear idea of the amount of work and the sequence of actions in conducting CD measures in their sections, and have not sufficiently mastered the methods and techniques of training subordinates, which leads to serious deficiencies in training formations for practical actions. This alone can explain why the reconnaissance element of a diesel engine construction plant (Astrakhan) could not operate the radiological and chemical reconnaissance instruments, and why the medical element could not give first aid to the "casualties." A similar picture was also seen in practicing rescue and emergency reconstruction work (SNAVR) techniques by formations of a rubber footwear plant.

One of the causes of the unsatisfactory training is the lack of supervision of the training by officials. The result of neglected training can be seen by the example of a combine plant (Taganrog), where not all the medical squad members know the purpose of the AI-2 first aid kit and the tube syringe. Things are not any better at the Krasnyy Aksay Production Association. Here the commanders of the individual formations do not know their personnel, do not have the necessary documentation (plan for bringing the formation to readiness, a list of names, and a personnel notification chart), do not check the correct fitting of individual protective equipment, and do not conduct classes with subordinates. Unfortunately, one encounters a low level of training of the population in actions for CD warning signals, giving first aid and self-aid, using individual protective equipment, carrying out practical work to adapt various deepened rooms as fall-out shelters, and erecting the simplest shelters (housing and housing maintenance officers No 4, 5, and 9 in Penza). Civil defense chiefs, staffs, and courses must take immediate steps to eliminate the shortcomings.

We are entering a period when many of the traditional work methods, even though they worked well in the past, under today's conditions no longer fully ensure qualitative fulfillment of the new, complex, and large-scale tasks. Increased demands are being placed on the civil defense training system at the current stage. It is necessary to improve its qualitative indicators radically, which must become the basic direction of our activities. In so doing, much attention is given to the thorough analysis and creative use of accumulated experience.

Further increasing the readiness of national economic installations for stable operation under difficult conditions and giving a concrete practical direction to the training of supervisory personnel and non-militarized formations remain the primary task of CD agencies at all levels.

Every supervisor, regardless of his rank, must master the methods of conducting practical activities and be able to prepare and organize exercises and training sessions. Observing the principle that every supervisor teaches his subordinates, one must see to it that all elements of management and command and supervisory personnel occupy an appropriate place in the training and education of personnel.

Preparing and conducting training methods meetings, demonstrations, and exercises before the start of the training year is of great importance in resolving these problems. Their main content must be questions of further improving the organization and methods of conducting classes on the leading subjects of personnel instruction, studying methods of effectively using standard equipment, instruments, and tools, and improving practical skills.

Special attention should be given to the quality of training measures. Classes and training sessions, as a rule, must be conducted on the most complicated subjects. The main thing is to develop a common understanding of the methods of organizing and conducting classes and demonstrate the most expedient methods of carrying out civil defense measures and conducting SNAVR.

Comprehensive exercises and installation training sessions still remain the main form of civil defense training of labor collectives and installations as a whole for stable operation under the difficult conditions of war time. Therefore, the task of continually improving the organizational and methodical fundamentals of conducting them is urgent.

Depending on the situation, it is advisable to combine comprehensive exercises and installation training sessions with other exercises, using a tactical background and being guided by a common plan. This will make it possible to link the training problems more closely with the peculiarities of the production process and more fully take into account the local natural, climatic, and other conditions. An important factor in successful conduct of exercises and training sessions is their proper logistical support. It is necessary to reproduce a complicated situation, create conditions for conducting SNAVR on a broad front, and accompany the actions of formations with light, sound, and other effects influencing the trainees' psychology.

Training of formations this year will be conducted on topics of the second year of instruction, and its content must be practical activities. The main and concluding form of training, as before, will be specialized tactical exercises. In preparing them, it is necessary to take into account local conditions and display inventiveness for creating a complex and dynamic situation. Only a critical situation forces the participants to think seriously, make sound decisions, quickly set forth tasks, and organize their fulfillment in short periods of time. It is necessary to remember that nothing has such an adverse effect on the quality of training as various indulgences and simplifications. The incompatibility of training measures and

the requirements of practical conduct of SNAVR can result in formations being unable to perform their tasks under complex conditions. An important indicator of the practical training of formation personnel is their ability to efficiently carry out the appropriate standards, which must be practiced systematically.

The training of workers, employees, and kolkhoz farmers under the program designed for 3 years concluded in 1985. In the new year it will be continued for specialized topics. Its purpose is to reinforce knowledge and further improve the trainees' skills in practical performance of CD measures. It is necessary to train people especially thoroughly, working out all the small details, for actions upon hearing CD warning signals. It is advisable for staffs of installations to develop and distribute to every trainee a booklet which indicates the sequence of actions and the location and time of shelter.

Staffs must be constantly concerned about the timely dissemination of new topics to installations and organizing supervision of training. One- or two-day instructional methods classes should be conducted for training supervisors. The main techniques in training workers, employees, and kolkhoz farmers must be regular training sessions and active participation in practical performance of civil defense measures.

In 1986, training of the population not employed in the production and service spheres must be conducted under a new program calling for teaching people skillful and decisive actions under conditions of the enemy using modern weapons. In any activities, one should instill in the population a confidence in the effectiveness of protective measures accomplished by civil defense and foster a high degree of organization and discipline and a sense of responsibility for personnel training and preparation of one's family for defense against weapons of mass destruction. That is to say, we must go farther and strive for more in training the population.

For successful completion of this task, civil defense management personnel, staffs, and courses will have to carry out a complex of measures, including organizational measures, in order to cover the training of all the non-working population. Above all, it is necessary to provide class instructors with curriculums and other methods materials and hold two-day instructional methods classes with them.

Training of students will be conducted in accordance with approved programs. It should be said that lately trainees have been demonstrating a deeper knowledge and stable practical skills for protection against weapons of mass destruction. At the same time, there are some cases of formal conduct of classes and a low level of organizing the training process (the Institute of Physical Culture in Baku, the Railroad Tekhnikum and Secondary School No 1 in Tomsk, and the Agricultural Vocational and Technical School No 156 in Moscow).

The efforts of CD agencies here must be directed at providing the necessary assistance to instructors in increasing the effectiveness of classes held so that the students of VUZ's, the future commanders of production, can confidently carry out civil defense tasks in accordance with the specialty

being obtained, and that pupils actively and conscientiously participate in practical measures and fulfill the standards of civil defense.

The main substance of CD course activities in the new training year is the preparation of management, command and supervisory personnel and specialists of the national economy for practical fulfillment of their functional responsibilities at installations and in CD services. It is necessary to develop in the students a sound knowledge of the requirements of standardized documents and firm skills in carrying out CD tasks at production facilities and teach them to competently draw up necessary documents and skillfully supervise subordinate CD formations in any situation. The practical method must run through the entire training process and be predominant in it.

This problem can be solved only if there is purposeful and creative work to improve the organizing and training methods activities of instructor personnel and masters of vocational training and to strengthen the bond of training with life and with the practice of developing the CD system.

Above all, this assumes a continual increase in the ideological and theoretical level of instructors and masters of vocational training, especially those newly assigned, an intensification of military scientific work, and summarization and dissemination of advanced experience.

The system of involving CD management personnel and specialists of the national economy in conducting classes both at base installations and directly at CD courses also need to be improved further.

Reorganizing the entire system of instruction places new demands on evaluating the activities of courses. One of the criteria for evaluating them must be not the number of people who undergo training, but the results of their work at their sites as formation commanders, service chiefs, and collective administrators.

An important condition of the successful resolution of training problems is the continual development and improvement of the material base and the introduction of modern training equipment and technical means of instruction. Civil defense staffs and courses must orient themselves on the modern achievements of computer technology and incorporate it into the training process in every possible way.

The first duty of CD chiefs, staffs, and courses is to constantly increase the effectiveness of civil defense propaganda, conduct it in light of current requirements, and increase its educational role. They need to expand in every way possible the sphere of influence of propaganda and identify, in addition to general problems, special issues such as increasing the effectiveness and quality of training the population, searching for new forms and methods of conducting classes, and disseminating the work experience of leading collectives in performing CD tasks.

We will have to carry out great and complex tasks in the new year. Their success will require creative and strenuous work from CD workers of all levels, further improvement of the forms and methods of training the

population, and a continuation of the search for reserves to increase the quality of training of staffs and formations.

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CIVIL DEFENSE

RECONNAISSANCE IN CENTER OF CHEMICAL CONTAMINATION

Moscow VOYENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 12, Dec 85 (Signed to press 10 Nov 85)
pp 15-18

[This item is printed as a pamphlet to be removed from the journal and used as a training aid. Therefore, it has its own internal pagination, in this case pp 1-5: "Reconnaissance in Center of Chemical Contamination"]

[Excerpt] (Topic 28)

METHODOLOGICAL ADVICE

Practical work on the topic "Organizing Reconnaissance in the Center of Chemical Contamination" is conducted over a 2-hour period on the grounds of the installation. The trainees are a radiological and chemical reconnaissance party (cell) or a general reconnaissance party (cell) and are supplied with everything necessary.

The instructor (as a rule, the civil defense chief of staff or the chief of the radiation and chemical defense service) works up a situation which can develop at the installation as a result of the enemy using chemical weapons, plots it on a plan (diagram), and prepares input, radio data, and procedure tables (if the party is equipped with R-105 or R-109 radios).

If the installation occupies a large territory and there are several reconnaissance parties, the entire territory is divided into sectors (zones) assigned to each party. The reconnaissance routes and objectives are indicated.

Beforehand, the instructor reminds the leader of the radiological and chemical reconnaissance party (RCRP) what must be obtained from the warehouse: individual skin protection gear (OP-1 or L-1), gas masks, radiological and chemical reconnaissance instruments (DP-5, VPKhR chemical agent detectors), and warning sign kits (KZO-1 or KZO-2). If such signs are not available, make them with anything available (indicate the presence and the type of toxic agent and the time of detection). Weather kits No 3 and R-105 or R-109 radios and power for them are also needed. The party leader is given the diagram (plan) of the installation to compile graphic material on the reconnaissance and other documents.

Two training problems are recommended for the radiological and chemical reconnaissance party: assigning tasks upon arriving at the installation and reconnaissance of the center of chemical contamination.

The zone of chemical contamination is that area which has been subjected to the direct effect of enemy chemical weapons (area of employment) or over which a cloud of contaminated air with casualty-producing concentrations has spread. It is customary to consider the center of chemical contamination to be that area within which there can be massive human casualties as a result of the effect of chemical weapons. Depending on the scope of usage of such weapons, there may be one or several centers of chemical contamination in the zone of contamination.

Furthermore, the instructor emphasizes that an important characteristic of the center of chemical contamination and the toxic-agent contaminated zone is the persistence of the contamination, especially for VX type agents. It determines the weathering time of the toxic agent and the duration of the center of chemical contamination.

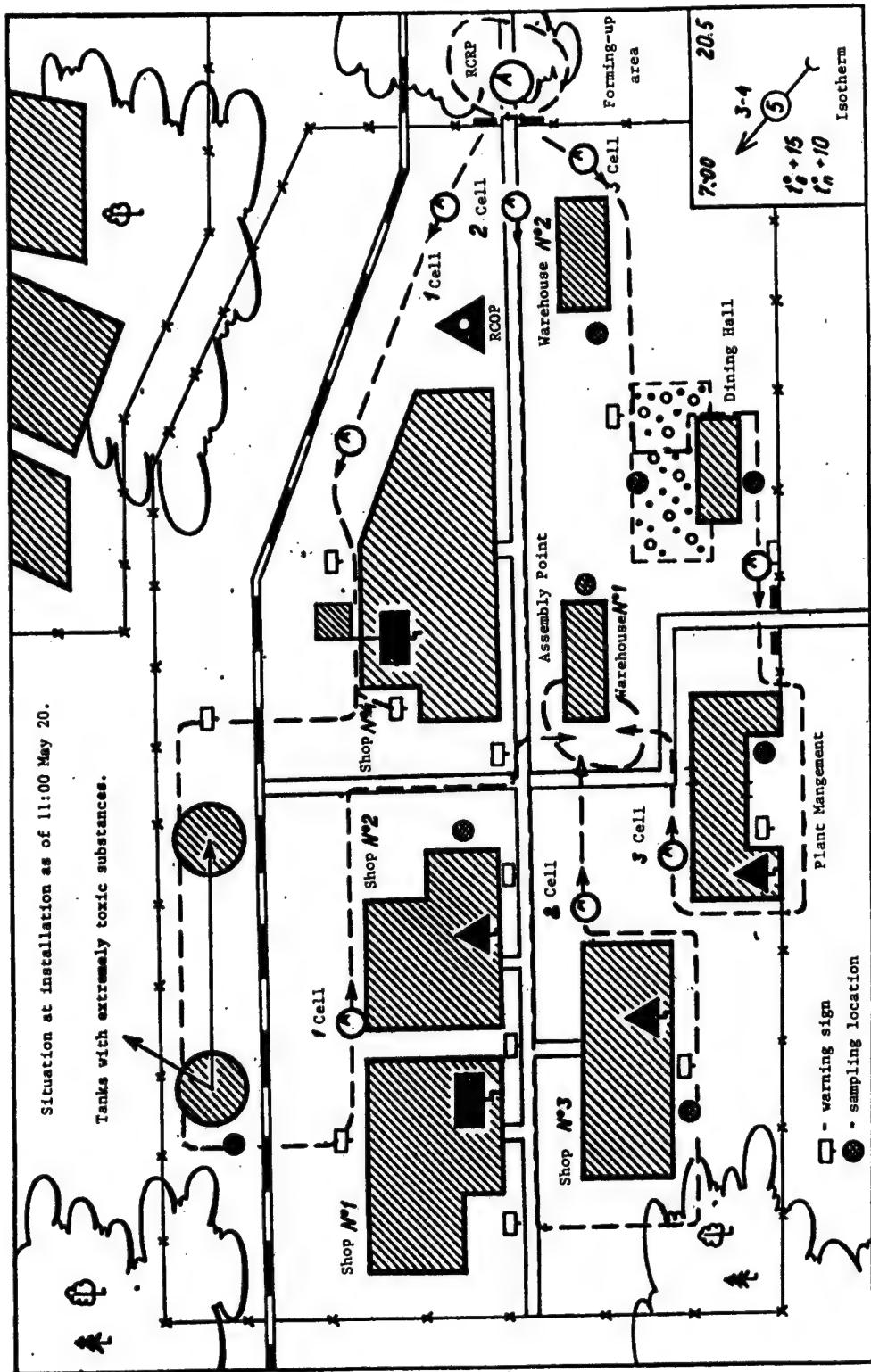
On the day of the exercise, the party leader forms up the personnel on the instructor's command. He checks their readiness, the conditions of the reconnaissance instruments, and their ability to use them. After this, the party moves out to the first point where the topic, objective, and training problems are announced.

ASSIGNING TASKS UPON ARRIVAL AT THE INSTALLATION

War today, the instructor says, can begin suddenly with massive use of conventional and chemical weapons by the enemy. As a result, at an installation buildings, municipal power systems, and production systems can be destroyed, and centers of toxic-agent contamination and zones of chemical contamination are formed over vast areas.

Highly toxic nerve agents make up the basis of modern chemical weapons and are capable of inflicting massive injuries on unprotected people and farm animals and also contaminate the terrain and objects on it for an extended period. Therefore, the task of radiological and chemical reconnaissance is to determine in a timely manner the location and type of toxic agent used by the enemy, the boundaries of the center of contamination, and if there are people there contaminated by the toxic agent. The data obtained is necessary for organizing rapid aid for the casualties.

Radiological and chemical reconnaissance at an installation is conducted by general and special reconnaissance parties (cells). There are radioactivity and chemical observation posts (RCOP) for continuous observation for contamination (pollution) by toxic and radioactive substances. These posts, as a rule, are situated evenly over the territory of the installation. Consequently, contamination by a toxic agent can be determined immediately. Based on initial information that the enemy has used chemical weapons, an in-depth chemical reconnaissance is conducted in the area where toxic agents were used in order to determine the boundaries of the center of contamination.



Then the instructor, in the role of senior in command (as if in a rural zone), assigns the task to the team leader. Its substance may be as follows: "At 0600 hours enemy aircraft attacked the city with high explosive bombs and using aircraft spray units sprayed toxic agents. According to partial information we have received, there is no damage to our installation, but the territory has been contaminated with toxic agents. At 0650 hours, the radiological and chemical reconnaissance party is to proceed from the forming-up area (or such) over route No 1 to the installation (indicate the main populated areas) and carry out reconnaissance of the center of chemical contamination. Pay special attention to the type of toxic agent used and the contamination of shops No 1, 2, and 3, the dining hall, and warehouses No 1 and 2 (see diagram). Determine the boundaries with lethal and casualty-producing concentrations. Complete chemical reconnaissance by 1000 hours. The assembly area is here (indicate on the map). Communication is by radio; report reconnaissance data every 20 minutes. Report summarized data on the chemical situation at the installation to me at the RCOP."

You can ask control questions to find out how the trainees understood the situation: When and with what did the enemy use chemical weapons? What type of toxic agent used is possible? What task was the RCRP given at the installation territory?

The instructor points out the meteorological data: Today there is a southeasterly wind at 3-4 meters per second, air temperature is 15 degrees C, and soil temperature is 10 degrees C. Under these conditions, the maximum time personnel can wear their skin protection equipment is up to 3 hours. With a higher temperature and a weak wind, between 25 and 30 degrees C, for example, the maximum time is 30 minutes; between 20 and 24 degrees it is 40-50 minutes; and below 15 degrees it is more than 3 hours. In the shade, as well as in cloudy or windy weather, these times can be increased about 1.5-fold. The length of time personnel stay in protective gear must be considered when determining tasks for the cells since the work pace decreases with time.

Then, the instructor tells the trainees: "The time is 0900 hours, and the RCRP has arrived at the forming-up area, the installation's east gate."

The leader of the party, having received additional data on the chemical situation at the installation from the RCOP chief (if there is such an opportunity) about the type of toxic agent used by the enemy, determines the methods of reconnaissance and clarifies the tasks in detail to the cell leaders. For example: "Enemy aircraft have used a VX type toxic agent on the installation, as a result of which a center of chemical contamination has formed. Our party is to determine the boundaries of zones with lethal and casualty-producing concentrations, mark them, and find approaches to rescue work objectives.

The leader of the first cell is to determine the contamination of the terrain and air, the type of toxic agent and its concentration (lethal and casualty-producing), especially in the area of shop No 4, and possible areas of toxic agent stagnation and take samples near the tanks with highly toxic substances. The leader of the second cell is to determine the presence, type, and concentration of toxic agent in the air near shops No 1, 2, and 3 and take

samples of contaminated ground in the protective shelters located inside. The leader of the third cell is to determine the presence and type of toxic agent especially in the area of warehouses No 1 and 2, the dining hall, and plant management. Take toxic agent samples in the warehouses and the dining hall.

In the course of conducting reconnaissance, mark the boundaries of the center of contamination with warning signs indicating the time of detection and the type of toxic agent. Begin reconnaissance at 0930 hours and complete it at 1030 hours today. The assembly point after carrying out the mission is near warehouse No 1. Report on the results of the reconnaissance at 1040 hours. I will travel with the second reconnaissance cell, and my deputy is the leader of the third cell."

Having received their tasks, the cell leaders determine the routes and reconnaissance objectives on the installation diagram (sector plan) and task subordinate personnel. The instructor closely monitors the assigning of tasks. When necessary, additional inputs and explanations may be added to ensure that the tasks are assigned correctly by each cell leader. Simultaneously with this, he reminds them that the recording of data on contamination must be very accurate, and the warning signs must be set up correctly--on the right side of the road and near protective shelters in a prominent place. They must be well-secured. Another thing: Under no circumstances should they impede passage.

RECONNAISSANCE OF THE CENTER OF CHEMICAL CONTAMINATION

Having prepared ammonia water in various concentrations, the instructor gives the command to place the contents in cans (pans) near the reconnaissance objectives (fall-out shelters, shelters, warehouses, dining hall, and so on). Then he gives the cell leaders sealed envelopes with the inputs, which point out the place and time of identifying the toxic agent, its type, and the concentration of the toxic agent in the air and on the terrain. If necessary, the party leader is issued radio data and an abbreviated transmission table.

When he is sure that the personnel are ready to conduct reconnaissance, he authorizes the leader of the party to begin operations. The leader gives the command "Gas" (personnel are in skin protection gear), and the instructor checks fulfillment of the standard. Then the cell leaders move the personnel to their reconnaissance routes (see the diagram).

Upon arriving at the route sectors, the chemical reconnaissance scouts analyze the air for nerve agents using VPKhR chemical agent detectors. When approaching the protective shelters, the cell leaders open up the packets and study the contents of the scenario inputs, and the chemical reconnaissance scouts determine the type of toxic agent, using ammonia water for simulation. If the tank of the indicator tube with a red ring and a red spot changed from light yellow to red, the scout compares the color with the standard, and reports to the cell leader that an organophosphorus toxic agent has been detected. He takes a dirt sample, and the radiological monitor marks this spot with a warning sign indicating the type of toxic agent, the approximate concentration, and the time of detection. Then the leaders report the chemical reconnaissance data. As soon as all objectives, areas with people,

water sources, and stockrooms are inspected and the boundaries of the center of chemical contamination are found, the cell leaders withdraw their personnel to the assembly area near warehouse No 1.

Playing the role of installation chief of staff, the instructor asks the leader of the party to report the results of the chemical reconnaissance. This report may be like this: "Comrade chief of staff! As a result of the enemy using chemical weapons, a center of contamination has formed on the installation. A VX type toxic agent has been detected. Shops No 1, 2, 3, and 4 are located in the center of chemical contamination with lethal concentrations. Samples of the ground have been taken and sent to the laboratory for analysis. As a guide, the persistence of the toxic agent on the installation's territory, given the current weather conditions, will remain for up to 7-8 hours. The passageways will have to be decontaminated to withdraw people from the protective shelters. A diagram report on the chemical situation at the installation will be presented by 1100 hours."

The diagram report of the installation, according to the data of the cell leaders, indicates the boundaries of the zone of chemical contamination (if they were found) with their brief characteristics, the places where samples were taken, spots of toxic agent stagnation, and weather conditions (wind direction and velocity, air and soil temperature, vertical air stability). The wind direction, south, should be shown by an arrow. Information which cannot be shown with conventional signs is written out as a legend.

The instructor orders one of the cell leaders to report to the chief of civil defense on behalf of the leader of the party. If a detailed report with the correct conclusions does not turn out, he must do it himself.

When trainees are working on a given topic for the first time, and the cell leaders do not have skills in supervising personnel, the methods of conducting the training can be different. For example, the instructor practices all the actions for conducting chemical reconnaissance with one cell, and the rest of the cells observe them. In the event of incorrect actions, the instructor has them repeat them and shows how it must be done. He especially closely monitors the techniques of working with the VPKhR chemical agent detectors in identifying the toxic agent in the air, on the terrain, and on other objects. It is also useful to incorporate an element of competition in the training (who does it better and quicker). In such cases, the trainees strive to carry out certain tasks more precisely and in short periods of time, note their comrades' shortcomings, and compare their actions with those of others.

Then the leader of the party, with permission of the instructor, leads the personnel to the special decontamination area. In doing this, they work on the standard for removing contaminated protective clothing. Next, the instructor conducts a critique, explains what was performed successfully, and directs attention to deficiencies.

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FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CRITIQUE OF WEINBURGER SPEECH

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by Col M. Ponomarev: "The Pentagon Chief in the Mantle of a Philosopher"]

[Text] U.S. Defense Minister C. Weinberger has addressed the public in many different guises during his tenure in that office. But perhaps never once before has he presented himself as a philosopher. He has now apparently decided to fill in that gap. In any case the Pentagon chief, attired in the mantle of a scholar and theoretician, so to speak, mounted the speaker's platform at a conference recently held at the National Defense University (it turns out that the American capital even has one of these).

Mister Secretary chose this attire for a reason. For several weeks now there has been shouting from the rooftops about the new "globalism" doctrine in U.S. foreign policy. And so that no one would have any doubts about what this means, Weinberger took upon himself the task of enunciating something like the "philosophy" behind the United States' active employment of military force in regional conflicts and while he was at it, announcing that the theory of scientific socialism and of all Marxist-Leninist doctrine in general are "baseless."

With respect to attacks on Marxism-Leninism, the head of the American Defense Department said nothing new. He did not advance one step beyond all sorts of "refuters" who preceded him and whose names have been forgotten long ago. Socialism, though, is developing and growing stronger. Hundreds of millions of people, united into a powerful socialist commonwealth, are acting under its banner, and many millions more see their future in it. Nor did the Pentagon chief say anything new about the Soviet Union's policy: all of his attacks on our nation were also repetitions of things gone over long ago, and they are not worth discussing and certainly not worth refuting.

There were elements in Weinberger's speech, however, which simply cannot be ignored. In his "theoretical findings," if they can be called that, he rejected from the very start the possibility of a national liberation movement in the contemporary era, while the struggle being waged by peoples for their national and social liberation, against hated dictatorial regimes and imperialist interference from outside, he called this without embarrassment a result of the intrigues of Moscow and those acting, he would have it believed, at Moscow's biddings. "The objective of the these actions," the head of the U.S. Defense Department asserted,

"is not liberation at all, but subjugation." Subjugation to the Soviet Union, of course--this was Mister Secretary's thinking. He went on to reject even the idea of the possibility of sovereign peoples' controlling their own destiny without the guiding hand of Washington.

This reasoning was needed in order to "theoretically," so to speak, justify the USA's "right" to intervene in regional conflicts ("low-intensity wars," in Weinberger's terminology) for purposes of supporting the "anticommunist freedom fighters"--the Afghan dushmani, the Nicaraguan "Contras," the Angolan UNITA forces and their ilk. "We can hardly turn away from those who have lost their freedom and want it back".... At the same time, he openly announced aid for reactionary, dictatorial regimes in the improvement of their repressive apparatus: "We must have the possibility of helping nations under threat to improve their police."

One could not fail to notice the hypocritical and demagogic nature of the Pentagon chief's speech, particularly when he brought up the American military forces. According to him, their purpose "is to preserve freedom." And the special forces, whose mission, in his own words, is to intervene in "low-intensity conflicts," are used, it seems, not for murder and destruction but for "the building and restoration of the infrastructure and for helping others improve their living conditions, whether it be by renewing the land, building roads, digging wells or assistance in the areas of health and education." And these are the Green and other "berets," whose hands are stained with the blood of the victims of American aggression in Indochina, on Grenada and in other regions!...

The Pentagon chief's hegemonic aspirations ("there are circumstances under which it is essential to use force") or forced admissions ("in certain circles we are accused of excessive interventionism") keep slipping through from behind all of his verbal guile, however. It is no secret to anyone that the USA counts primarily on force and is prepared to use it at any convenient or even inconvenient opportunity. But the open dissatisfaction with allies, which came out in the complaints about accusations of interventionism--this is something new. Indeed, even Washington's closest partners are seriously concerned about its actions against independent nations--in the case of Libya, for example. Perhaps at least this might give cause for listening to the voice of reason? No, another path is taken across the ocean: "If intervention is justified, we must be prepared to go it alone."

Such is the "philosophy" of Mister Weinberger. Such are the tricks he resorts to in an attempt to shield the hegemonic policy of the USA, to defame peoples fighting for their rights and to slander the international support provided them by the Soviet Union. The Pentagon chief had yet another objective when he ascended the speaker's platform at the conference at the National Defense Institute, however. After presenting his views on the role of the U.S. armed forces in undeclared wars against the peoples of developing states, he exclaimed pathetically: "I am amazed when I hear attacks on the defense budget!" He does have ears and can hear, after all.

Yes, the armed forces, the Pentagon, its budget and the USA's entire hegemonic course in the international arena are sacred cows for Caspar Weinberger. For their inviolability, this spokesman for the interests of the American military-industrial complex is prepared, as they said in olden times, not to count the cost--only not the cost to him, but to others.

FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

CRITIQUE OF VARIOUS U.S., ALLIED EXERCISES

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by V. Vinogradov: "The Pentagon's Militaristic Rehearsals"]

[Text] The openly imperial and aggressive policy of the Washington administration has led to the development of an extremely tense situation in many areas of the world. Furthermore, one cannot help but see that more and more often and readily the United States is resorting to forceful methods and demonstrations of military might to achieve its global objectives. Washington gives top priority to all sorts of military exercises and maneuvers in its "arsenal of deterrence."

This is so obviously confirmed already by the first month of this year. The geography of the Pentagon's militaristic rehearsals is quite broad. Nearly 5,000 American servicemen were lifted into Honduras, where they are conducting maneuvers "Terencio Sierra-86" jointly with the Honduran Army near the Nicaraguan border. Even the American newspapers call this militaristic demonstration, which will last more than 1 month, a rehearsal for a possible invasion of American and Honduran troops into the Sandanista republic.

Simultaneously, within the framework of the annual "Reforger" military exercises, the Pentagon sea- and airlifted about 20,000 of its servicemen and nearly 300,000 tons of military cargo from the United States to Western Europe. The purpose of this large-scale action is to demonstrate U.S. capability to transfer "rapidly and on a large scale" American troops to Western Europe "in the event of a crisis." The culmination of these maneuvers is the major exercises "Certain Sentinel" on the territory of the FRG in immediate proximity to the borders of Czechoslovakia and the GDR.

These days Washington has set up a genuine militaristic orgy off the coast of Libya, where it has gathered a naval armada including two aircraft carriers. Carrier-based aircraft carry out openly provocative exercises over the Gulf of Sidra, practicing elements of an air attack on Libya. Arranging such an imposing demonstration of strength, Washington is clearly trying to frighten not only Libya, but other Arab countries as well.

The United States has no thoughts about abandoning its militaristic ways in the Far East. As we know, some time ago the DPRK came forth with an important

initiative directed at relaxing tension on the Korean peninsula and reducing military confrontation there. The DPRK announced its decision not to conduct any major military maneuvers beginning 1 February of this year and to refrain from conducting military exercises altogether during talks between the North and the South. And what was the response by the United States and South Korea to this serious and responsible proposal? They rejected this baton of good will and announced that the annual "Team Spirit-86" maneuvers would begin on 10 February, which would involve as many as 200,000 American and South Korean servicemen.

So, the global saber rattling, which they favor so much in Washington, continues!

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FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

DISCUSSION OF DEVELOPMENT OF NEW EUROPEAN FIGHTER AIRCRAFT

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by Capt 2d Rank Yu. Shitov: "What's Behind the 'Deal of the Century'?"]

[Text] The press has reported on the plans of a number of European countries to build a new fighter aircraft jointly. Could you talk about this in more detail in your newspaper?

Sr Lt A. Mishin

Feverish activity has been observed for nearly 2 years now in the military industrial circles of the West, ever since July 1984 when the ministers of defense of France, Great Britain, the FRG, Italy, and Spain reached an agreement in principle on the joint development and production of an advanced fighter aircraft. The "deal of the century," as Western press named this program, immediately caused a stir among the bosses of the military industrial complex. And it is no coincidence. The cost of the program is estimated at more than \$30 billion.

This involves developing a base model of a new fighter aircraft which is supposed to enter service in the mid-1990's and comprise the basis of the air forces of the European NATO countries in the first half of the next century. It is to replace the present "Jaguars," "Tornadoes," "Phantoms," "Mirages," and other types of aircraft. There are plans to produce between 800 and 1,200 of these fighters.

However, various difficulties have cropped up from the very beginning of discussing the practical problems of implementing this program. They have not managed to eliminate them either by the time the agreement was to be signed, initially planned for March 1985, or later. It turned out that the parties to the agreement had different approaches both to questions of operational purpose and to the basic characteristics of the future aircraft.

France favors a light, relatively inexpensive aircraft combining the qualities of a ground attack and air defense fighter. It was envisioned that, after minor modifications, it could be used from aircraft carriers. Great Britain would like to have an all-weather, multipurpose fighter with powerful weaponry designed for gaining air superiority in the European Theater, and also capable

of operating under arctic conditions. Italy seeks an aircraft which could carry out combat operations at a long range from bases in the Mediterranean basin without using aircraft carriers. Spain's main requirement is that the aircraft must be multipurpose and inexpensive. The FRG Minister of Defense, M. Worner, stated that "the FRG will not participate in implementing either the French or the British project... If we decide to take part in the joint program, then this will be a completely new fighter aircraft meeting our requirements."

As we can see, the differences in the approach to the future "European aircraft" project are fairly great. However, their primary cause is not in the technical parameters of the aircraft. The "deal of the century" carries enormous profits for the military industrial complex. They are also stirring up the appetites of the greedy manufacturers of death seeking to snatch a bigger and fatter piece of the pie. In particular, France has put in a claim for nearly 50 percent of the total amount of work. The other participants do not want to let France have it.

Nearly all of 1985 was spent in intensive consultations, meetings, and negotiations by representatives of the aircraft industry and air force commands, as well as politicians and statesmen of the five countries. However, attempts to find a compromise variant of the project have ended without result every time.

Meanwhile, Great Britain began building a prototype of the experimental R-120 aircraft, on the development of which more than 160 million pounds sterling were spent as of May 1985. The aircraft is being built at plants of the British firm British Aerospace and the Italian firm Aeritalia. In turn, the French firm Dassault-Breguet has build an experimental aircraft "Rafale," flight testing of which is planned for the spring of this year. The main difference between it and the British variant is in the weight and size. The "Rafale" is lighter and has a smaller wingspan. Both aircraft have incorporated the latest achievements in the field of aircraft construction: widespread use of composite materials; modern onboard equipment--fiber optics and electronic aircraft control.

At the next meeting of the ministers of defense of the five countries, held in Turin in August 1985, Great Britain, the FRG, and Italy finally signed an agreement to begin development of the aircraft. The scientific-industrial base of developing the new aircraft will be the consortium Panavia, which built the British-Italian-West German multipurpose "Tornado" aircraft.

But three countries signing an agreement is still not "five" purchasers. Meanwhile, the smell of the pie with profits, or rather the rustling of billions of dollars, has also reached the overseas arms builders. American defense industry corporations have also expressed a desire to get their share. Expressing their opinion, the chief of the Pentagon sent a special message to the defense ministers of the countries concerned. According to a WASHINGTON POST report, it offered U.S. assistance in building aircraft engines and guidance systems for the new fighters.

Thus, the discussions around the "European aircraft" continue. Demonstrating to one another the advantages and benefits of their own variants, the participants in the project, however, do not think about something else. That is that this involves a lethal weapon, mountains of which have already been stockpiled, particularly on the European continent. The appearance of a new type of weapon will not increase the security of the countries building it. On the contrary, realization of the militaristic project would only increase the threat of unleashing war.

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FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

PAPERS CRITICIZE U.S.-SOUTH KOREAN 'TEAM-SPIRIT' EXERCISE

Condemned as 'Rehearsal' for War

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Feb 86 p 3

[Article by A. Golts: "A Brazen Challenge"]

[Text] Not long ago in an interview with the journal ARMED FORCES JOURNAL, the American Adm Crowe, who is presently the chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, stated that from Washington's viewpoint, the Asiatic-Pacific region is the "first line of the front." From this it follows that the American capital does not want to abandon the view of this region of the world as one of the staging areas for possible aggression against the socialist countries and as a zone of military-political confrontation.

Clear proof of this was the decision to conduct the American-South Korean maneuvers Team Spirit-86. They began on 10 February and will last until mid-April. As the press has stated, this militaristic action will involve around 200,000 servicemen. In addition to the 40,000-strong American military contingent stationed in the south of the peninsula and the formations of the South Korean Army, units of the U.S. 3d Marine Division will be airlifted from Okinawa, the 25th Infantry Division from the Hawaiian Islands and the 7th Infantry Division stationed in California. A naval grouping as well as Air Force formations will also participate in the maneuvers.

The Team Spirit Maneuvers have been conducted regularly since 1976. Their scale has steadily risen. While 10 years ago they involved 46,000 soldiers and officers, at present, as we can see, the number of participants has increased by almost 5-fold. With the increased scale of the maneuvers their sinister nature has also grown stronger. In essence these maneuvers are a rehearsal for an aggressive war in Asia.

This year, the American-South Korean Team Spirit Maneuvers will be not only a military but also a political provocation. As is known, recently a dialogue was started between the North and South. In endeavoring to further this dialogue and lessen tension on the peninsula, the North Korean government in January made an important peace initiative. It announced its decision not to conduct, starting on 1 February, major military maneuvers and abandoned the conducting of all military exercises during the time when talks would be held between Pyongyang and Seoul. North Korea urged the United States and the South Korean rulers also to show good will. Washington and Seoul had an

opportunity to demonstrate that their loudly publicized statements about a desire for security on the Korean Peninsula were not just empty words.

However, instead of a positive response, it was categorically stated that the previously planned Team Spirit-86 Maneuvers would be held. Thus, it was confirmed that Washington was in no way interested in furthering the dialogue and halting the tragedy of the divided people which had already lasted more than three decades.

One of the main conditions for establishing a first peace in Korea is the withdrawal of the American occupation troops from the south of the peninsula. Under present-day conditions, when mankind is becoming more and more attuned to disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons, a substantial step on the path of achieving this goal could also be the implementing of the North Korean proposal to withdraw all types of nuclear weapons from South Korea and turn the Korean Peninsula into a peace zone, a nuclear-free zone.

However, Washington in no way intends to lose such a staging area in Asia as South Korea. And this is a nuclear staging area as here are concentrated around 1,000 nuclear warheads and numerous carriers of nuclear weapons have been deployed. The American strategists are firmly intent not on lessening but rather strengthening tension on the Korean Peninsula. They want not a dialogue but rather confrontation. The Soviet Union has decisively condemned the provocative militaristic games by the American and South Korean military in the south of the Korean Peninsula as these undermine the foundations of security in the Asian-Pacific region and threaten North Korea, other peace-loving states and the entire world. One cannot help but note, emphasizes the TASS statement, that these demonstrative military actions are being conducted in immediate proximity to the Soviet Far Eastern frontiers and involve the interests of USSR security.

For precisely this reason the holding of the Team Spirit-86 Maneuvers cannot be viewed in any other way than a brazen challenge by the militarists to the Korean people and all peace-loving peoples.

10272
CSO: 1801/125

Maneuvers Terned 'Provocative'

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Feb 86 p 4

[Article by S. Chugrov: "Where Are the Shots Aimed?"]

[Text] Troops deploy into battle formations, modern fighters soar upwards from the runways, and assault forces prepare for a landing. The recurrent American-South Korean maneuvers nicknamed "Team Spirit-86" have begun.

"Team Spirit" can be translated from English as "spirit of cooperation." Just what kind of cooperation does the American "team" plan to work out with the South Korean Army? Primarily, methods of conducting offensive combat operations using the latest weapons. Basically, they are rehearsing a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula.

But even this is not the primary peculiarity of "Team Spirit-86." The shots are aimed at undermining the dialogue between North and South Korea. Recently, it seemed that the talks in Panmunjom on expanding contacts between the two parts of Korea had started moving. Showing good will, the DPRK government announced a decision, beginning 1 February, not to conduct major maneuvers and to refrain from any military exercises during dialogue between the North and South. This did not involve any political concessions, but the creation of the most natural conditions for negotiations: Is is possible to carry on a dialogue if the ground beneath you is shaking from explosions?

Declaring their intention to strengthen stability on the Korean peninsula, the authorities in Seoul are following their own logic, or rather the logic of their overseas sponsors. The handwriting is familiar: American "Pershings" and cruise missiles are forced upon Western Europe "in the name of strengthening stability," and for this same purpose South Korea is being turned into a nuclear base of the Pentagon where about 1,000 nuclear weapons are stationed. The demands for creating a nuclear-free zone run up against the expansion of zones of increased nuclear danger. But even within the limits of this strange and dangerous logic, conducting the "Team Spirit-86" maneuvers appears provocative, hampering the relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula.

That is precisely why the South Korean side was informed that the DPRK was forced to conduct the next round of talks only after conclusion of the

maneuvers. The people of the DPRK emphatically condemn the aggressive intrigues of the United States and South Korea representing an open challenge to all who come out in support of peace on the Korean peninsula and strengthening of security in Asia and the entire world, the declaration of the DPRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs states in connection with the beginning of the maneuvers.

The green hills of Korea are slashed along the 38th parallel by a winding ribbon of concrete wall constructed by the South Korean regime. A symbol of a national partition! But the wall of distrust which Seoul is trying to strengthen with the help of American weapons may turn out to be stronger than the concrete. The talks in Panmunjom have been dealt a severe blow: When cannons speak, diplomats are silent.

12567

CSO: 1801/116

FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

PENTAGON REPORT ON USSR MILITARY POWER 'FALSEHOOD'

LD252112 Moscow TASS in English 2053 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Washington 25 March TASS -- There is a lie in every word of it. This is how one can only describe the fifth edition of the pamphlet "Soviet Military Power" issued by the Pentagon today. The pamphlet, as contemplated by its authors, is designed to "confirm" the Reagan administration's fabrications about a "growth of military threat" on the part of the USSR.

The publication of yet another propagandist falsehood of the Washington hawks is yet another link in the chain of actions being taken by the White House of late for the purpose of justifying the imperial strategy of "neoglobalism" which proclaims a "right" of the USA to interfere in the internal affairs of any state. By means of misinformation, juggling with facts, and mendacious fabrications as to "global Soviet ambitions," the authors of the slanderous pamphlet are trying to divert the attention of the world public from the USA's own feverish military preparations.

They want to play down the Soviet initiatives' impact on the world public and to keep in check their NATO and other allies and partners.

Observers point out that time for the publication of this falsehood has been chosen not by chance. The step has been taken after the USSR announced its readiness to extend the moratorium on any nuclear explosions beyond 31 March -- until the first nuclear explosion is conducted in the USA, reaffirmed the commitment to keeping outer space free from arms and put forward a large-scale historic plan for the elimination of all nuclear arms by the year 2000. Against this background the Pentagon's assertions that the Soviet Union dreams only of establishing world domination and of unleashing a nuclear war look ridiculous, to say the least of it.

As is known, it is not the USSR but precisely the United States that opposes all measures aimed at curbing the arms race and at normalizing the international political climate, and massively builds up its Armed Forces and armaments from year to year. Thus, for the 1987 fiscal year the Pentagon demands that the Congress endorse unprecedented military appropriations amounting to more than 320 billion dollars. Washington stubbornly seeks to spread the arms race over to outer space. Work is going on in the United States to create newest types of weapons, in

particular, beam, laser and other types of weapons. Defying the whole of mankind, the USA recently conducted another explosion of a nuclear device at the proving ground in Nevada.

Washington, laying claim to world domination, arbitrarily declares almost the entire world to be a zone of its "vital interests." For the purpose of "restoring order" there, the U.S. military create special units of professional punitive troops. It is on U.S. dollars that gangs of hired terrorists conduct undeclared wars against Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Angola and other sovereign states. Finally, guided by the doctrine of "neoglobalism," the Pentagon has undertaken overt aggressive armed actions against the Libyan Jamahiriya.

Such is the truth. And however much they on the Potomac, contrary to logic and common sense, talk about a mythical "Soviet threat" and spread pamphlets stuffed with overt lies about the Soviet Union, the peoples of the world know that the threat to peace emanates from the United States. It was not fortuitous that George Kennan, a prominent public figure, former ambassador of the U.S. to the USSR, once had to admit this with bitterness. He wrote in "NEW YORKER" magazine, in particular, that material and psychological preparation for war had become a deep-rooted tradition not only to the U.S. Armed Forces but to a considerable part of U.S. civilian community as well.

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CSO: 1812/97

FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

TASS NOTES U.S. DECISION TO FORM NEW ARMY DIVISION

LD260832 Moscow TASS in English 0826 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] San Francisco 26 March TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Ustimenko reports:

John O. Marsh, U.S. secretary of the army, said in Anchorage that for the first time in peace-time history of the United States it had been decided to form an infantry division in Alaska. In the past the Pentagon resorted to that measure only in the years of the first and second world wars and also in the period of military adventures in Korea and Vietnam.

Trying to justify that step, he reiterated hackneyed references to the alleged "Soviet threat." John Marsh, however, disclosed the Pentagon's plans when admitting that the new division was viewed as part of the police corps of the USA -- the "Rapid Deployment Force," which Washington is planning to use for direct military interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, following an independent policy and refusing to subordinate to American dictate.

Alaska's strategic position, the secretary of the army said, makes it possible to send the troops of the Sixth Division, which is stationed in the territory of the state and numbers 10,000 servicemen, to any part of the world. According to John Marsh this is necessitated by the "plans to uphold the interests of the USA all over the world." In other words he did not even conceal that the new division was formed for a practical substantiation of the policy of "neo-globalism" proclaimed by Washington.

The headquarters of the Sixth Division will be in Fort Richardson near Anchorage. It will include units now deployed in Richardson and Fort Waynewright military bases. It is planned to complete the formation of the division by the year of 1989. According to the estimates of the UPI news agency, this will take nearly two billion dollars. The 6th Infantry Division will become the eighteenth division of the U.S. Army, the UPI said.

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FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

U.S., NATO DEVELOPMENT OF SURFACE EFFECT VEHICLES NOTED

Moscow VOYENNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 12, Dec 85 (Signed to press 10 Nov 85)
p 29

[Article by Capt 2d Rank V. Dotsenko: "New Developments in Navies of NATO Countries"]

[Text] The U.S. ruling circles, having unleashed an unprecedented arms race, assign an important role to the Navy in their plans for building up military might. Striving to achieve superiority over the Soviet Union, they plan to increase the number of ships in the Navy to 600 by 1990, and many of them will have completely new principles of propulsion.

In recent years the United States has considerably accelerated work on building surface effect vessels (SEV). Their development is proceeding in two directions. First, amphibious SEV's are being built whose hulls lift off completely from the water surface when moving. Due to the fact that these vessels require a large amount of power for propulsion, their weight will not exceed 500-800 tons in the immediate future. Presently, a number of NATO countries have begun series production of such SEV's to be used as patrol or assault landing craft. Thus, more than 100 assault SEV's have been ordered for the U.S. Navy.

The second direction is to build skeg SEV's, that is, one's whose hull partially lifts off the water surface. Vessels of this type have rigid side keel-skegs, and the air cushion is compressed by a flexible enclosure or rigid mechanical valves. The partially submerged side keel-skegs ensure better stability compared to amphibious vessels. In addition, they give the vessel more stable propulsion on course. The constant contact with the water surface makes it possible to uses screws or water jets as propellers.

In capitalist countries today, the most aggressive work to build larger skeg SEV's has been initiated in the United States, where it is being conducted within the framework of a special program.

The SES type surface effect vessels have rigid keel-skegs which are convenient structures for accommodating water-jet and screw propellers. The SES-100A is the first skeg SEV on which a water-jet propeller was installed. Because the efficiency of water-jet propellers is lower than that of the screw propeller,

work in this direction has been insufficiently intensive. The firm Boeing is working on development of a water-jet propeller for SEV's. In building a water jet there have emerged difficulties caused by cavitation (vacuum created by the screw propeller at high rpm's) in pipe joints and pumps, and also by the need to build water scoops with a variable area. On the SES-100A they used a new flexible enclosure for the first time, where a system of chambers was used in place of sectional elements. This yielded advantages in part of the SEV's stability in the shutdown condition.

The SES-100B is the first skeg SEV with semi-submerged supercavitating screw propellers. Foreign experts believe that these SEV's can reach a speed of 100 knots. The most suitable material for such propellers is titanium and its alloys, since they possess great strength, a high level of cavitation, and resistance to corrosion.

Several speed records were set during testing of the SES-100B, the highest being 91.9 knots registered in January 1980. The testing of the SES-100A and SES-100B was part of the program for building the 3,000-ton 3K SES surface effect vessel.

In the early 1980's, the BH-110 skeg SEV was built in the United States. Initially it was built as a passenger craft, but was later purchased by the Navy for conducting further tests. In the second half of 1981, the BH-110 carried out coastal defense missions in the Gulf of Mexico from Texas to Florida. According to the assessment of the American command, SEV's have undeniable advantages over conventional crafts. The U.S. Coast Guard has purchased three more of these vessels.

The modified BH-110 was renamed the SES-200 and transferred to the Navy in September 1982. Its payload has been increased to 70 tons, however, due to the unfortunate length-width ratio, the top speed has dropped to 30 knots.

Specialists of the Bell Holter firm estimate that in the near future it will be possible to build a 1,000-ton skeg SEV 84 meters long, 18 meters wide, and having a 150-ton payload. The propulsion system of this SEV will consist of two 2,200-hp diesels for creating an air cushion and two 7,000-hp diesels for turning the propeller screws. The vessel will have a speed of over 40 knots and a cruising range of 2,500 miles at this speed. Its estimated cruising range at 20 knots will be 4,400 miles, and at 15 knots will be 5,500 miles.

If the 1,000-ton experimental SEV turns out to be highly efficient, the United States will begin building a whole class of 2,000-3,000-ton skeg SEV's for use as guard ships, small aircraft carriers for helicopters and vertical take-off and landing or short take-off and landing aircraft, and also as guided missile ships. At the same time, they are reviewing plans of skeg SEV's weighing 6,000-10,000 tons. As overseas strategists believe, using such an SEV as a troop transport will make it possible to lift large contingents of troops and cargo from the United States to Europe in 30 hours.

It is assumed that the SES skeg surface effect vessel being planned will be propelled by six LM-2500 General Electric gas turbines having 20,000 hp each.

Two of them are intended for pumping air into the air cushion, and four are for the water-jets. These are among the most powerful turbines in the world.

American experts estimate that a SEV having a mass of over 10,000 tons will require 4 times more power. Based on this, the United States has begun studying the possibility of using nuclear power plants on large skeg SEV's. These studies are being conducted in Cleveland, Ohio at the Lewis Scientific Research Center of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

In England, the company Vosper Hovermarine is engaged in the development of skeg SEV's. Testing of the Hovermarine-533 patrol SEV is now underway. Its cruising range at 36 knots was 760 miles. The craft's armament includes one 30-mm gun and mounting, two heavy machine guns, and two launchers for 57-mm rockets.

The firm Vosper Hovermarine has completed preliminary design work on the 700 SES surface effect vessel with a deep cushion. The 500-ton SEV will have a cushion depth of 6 meters. At wave height of 4 meters, it can travel at a speed of 40 knots. Using powerful gas turbine plants, the SEV can cover up to 2,000 miles at a cruising speed of 40 knots. Patrolling at a speed of 17-20 knots and using diesel power plants, it can cover more than 5,000 miles when operating as a conventional water-displacing ship.

Testing of an SES type skeg surface effect vessel began in France in late 1981, which was the first stage towards building a large displacement ship. The first French skeg SEV--weighing 5.5 tons, 12.1 meters long, and 3.43 meters wide--developed a speed of 20 knots with the aid of a water-jet power plant. The next stage of these tests should be a 200-ton SES type surface effect vessel, which will be viewed as a model for larger ships. Another French firm having experience in building large Navyplane type air cushion car and passenger ferries has developed an anti-submarine SEV-helicopter carrier having anti-submarine and artillery armament, sonar equipment, and anti-submarine helicopters.

As we see, skeg SEV's are being developed in the NATO countries with a view towards using them for aggressive purposes.

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AFGHANISTAN

U.S. ALLIES ATTEMPT TO REKINDLE DRA COUNTERREVOLUTION

LD181850 Moscow TASS in English 1749 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 18 TASS--Follows commentary by Boris Shabayev, a TASS political news analyst:

President Reagan is sending Edwin Meese, U.S. attorney general, on a mission to Pakistan to deliver a message of greetings, which is to be read out at an assemblage of Afghan counterrevolutionaries in a bandit den near the border with the DRA. Meanwhile, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher gave a red carpet reception in London to Abdul Haq, an Afghan counterrevolutionary chief, and as the newspaper TIMES said, encouraged him to continue his efforts. It is apt to recall what is implied by "efforts": staging an explosion in Kabul International airport and the rocketing of populated localities, which carried a heavy toll of the lives of Afghans. Bonn is also keeping in step with its partners. Provocative "hearings" are staged there on the so-called Afghan question and calls are issued for severing relations between the FRG and the DRA.

The coincidence of all these events is by no means fortuitous. At hand is an obvious and coordinated attempt at instigating the Afghan counterrevolution, which is petering out, and Pakistan to continuing the undeclared war against the DRA. The feverish efforts being made now in this direction by Washington and its closest allies is a reaction to the clearly unfavourable change of the situation for them both in Afghanistan itself and around it.

In Afghanistan, the irreversible process of strengthening the people's power positions and prestige is gathering momentum currently increasingly broader and different sections of the population are rallying around the people's power. An evidence of this is a considerable broadening of the composition of the Revolutionary and the DRA Government through incorporation into it many authoritative representatives of tribes, the clergy, business circles and the intelligentsia. An evidence of this are the decisions adopted at the supreme jirgahs and jirgahs of the border tribes on support for the course of the April revolution.

An evidence of this is the Afghan people itself, which is forming detachments of the defenders of the revolution and taking up arms nationwide in order to give a fitting rebuff to the counterrevolutionaries. All this constitutes a broadening of the social basis of the national democratic revolution and, consequently, a sharp narrowing of the field of activity by counterrevolution.

The actions of the Pashtoon tribes in Pakistan have aroused no less alarm in Washington, Islamabad and other headquarters of the undeclared war against the DRA. The Pashtoons are firmly resolved to put an end to the use of their territory as a springboard for bandit raids into fraternal Afghanistan. The attempt at breaking the Pashtoons by force has failed, and the Pakistan soldiery have to retreat more often than not, while the counterrevolutionary cutthroats are suffering increasingly heavier losses. There is what about to be crestfallen. [as received]

Therefore, the patrons and inspirers of the Afghan counterrevolutionary rabble are fussing about now, [as received] fearing the bankruptcy of the enterprise in which they have already invested more than 1,500 million dollars. Yet they thus testify to their shameless double dealing, since there is no other name for the attempts at kindling the flames of the undeclared war against Afghanistan under cover of talk on a "peaceful settlement."

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JPRS-UMA-86-024
23 April 1986

AFGHANISTAN

TASS REPORTS AFGHANISTAN'S SUCCESSES IN PAST YEAR

LD201052 Moscow TASS in English 0929 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Kabul March 20 TASS--TASS correspondent Andrey Greshnov reports:

The outgoing Afghan year has been marked by spectacular labour achievements of the people of Afghanistan, who, despite a stepped up scale of the undeclared war, which was unleashed against the DRA by the forces of international imperialism and reaction is confidently forging ahead on the way of building a new society, said Ghulam Nabi, chief of administration of the DRA State Planning Committee.

As compared with the first year of the April Revolution, he stressed in an interview with the TASS correspondent, the national income of the republic has grown by more than five percent and the national gross product--by 6.2 percent. The construction of new and reconstruction of temporarily inoperative plants was carried out at a fast rate, which ensured a good performance of a number of industries.

The outgoing year has been for the Afghan people also that of important political events. The holding of the Loya Jirgah, the supreme jirgah of the border tribes, the elections to the local bodies of state power and administration have been a demonstration of the growing cohesion of the working people of the republic around the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the revolutionary government. The DRA revolutionary leadership has taken a number of steps to broaden the social base of the revolution. The composition of the country's revolutionary council has been considerably broadened through the incorporation of representatives of all social groups and sections of the population, most of who are non-party people.

The considerable successes achieved in the economic and social field, enable the Afghan people to look into the future. Today the working people are discussing the First Five-Year Plan, whose implementation will be major step towards ensuring peace in the country, a crushing blow to the aggressive plans hatched by imperialism and reaction against the DRA.

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AFGHANISTAN

TASS CITES AFGHAN GENERAL ON AID, BLOWS TO REBELS

LD241205 Moscow TASS in English 1237 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Kabul March 24 TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksander Greshnov reporting:

Over the years since the revolution the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan dealt a series of crushing blows to bands of counter-revolutionaries sent into Afghanistan from abroad. However, the scale of an "undeclared war" started on Afghanistan by imperialist and reactionary forces with the U.S. at the head, is growing, Major-General Abdol Ghafar, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the DRA, told the news agency BAKHTAR in an interview. Financial "aid" to bands of Afghan counter-revolutionaries as of today topped 1.5 billion dollars. At the present time there are 124 camps on Pakistani territory where counterrevolutionaries are in training. American, British, Chinese, Egyptian and Iranian military advisers instruct counterrevolutionary outcasts in techniques of killing and sabotage, he said.

Over the years since the April Revolution, Abdol Ghafar went on to say, bandits destroyed about 2,000 school and training centers, 40 hospitals, and 110 first aid centers, over 260 mosques and prayer houses, and more than 1,300 residential buildings. They also damaged over 1,400 kilometers of power transmission lines.

However, the general said, the Afghan Armed Forces whose combat power is growing with each passing day, dealt a series of powerful blows at bandit formations in the past year. Arbitrary and lawless acts against the civilian population of the country perpetrated by the "defenders of Islam" cause wrath and indignation of the entire Afghan people. Afghans misled by hostile propaganda are coming home from abroad by the thousands. In the past year alone some 30,000 compatriots returned to Afghanistan. [A total of] 28,000 former counterrevolutionaries downed arms and sided with the revolutionary government. All this, Abdol Ghafar said, is evidence that soil is slipping from under the feet of the counterrevolutionaries.

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CSO: 1812/98

AFGHANTISAN

JPRS-UMA-86-024
23 April 1986

BRIEFS

PAKISTANI MILITARY COLUMN ATTACKED--Kabul March 28 TASS--A military column has been attacked by a unit of the Afridi tribe engaged in armed struggle against units of regular Pakistani troops in the Khyber area. As is reported by the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY, the Pakistani side lost 16 men killed in the course of a seven-hour-long battle in the area of Shagi. Men of another unit of a tribal volunteer corps blew up a railway bed in the area of Bagiyari, thereby interrupting for a long time the transfer of weapons to units of regular troops in Khyber, the news agency reports. A mammoth jirgah of eight clans of the Afridi tribe has been held in the area of Jamrud, BAKHTAR writes. The Jirgah passed the unanimous decision to continue the armed struggle against the invaders and to give firm rebuff to those who are trying to drive a wedge into the struggle conducted by the tribes for freedom and independence. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1048 GMT 28 Mar 86 LD] /6662

DEMONSTRATION IN DRA--Kabul March 23 TASS--A mammoth demonstration of the population of Afghanistan's Nangarhar Province has been held in the city of Jalalabad. Demonstrators, among whom were peasants, workers, students, and schoolchildren, carried streamers and posters condemning imperialist interference in democratic Afghanistan's internal affairs. The demonstrators also expressed support for the progressive reforms currently under way in the country. The march ended in a mass rally, which was addressed by M. Ashukulla, a member of the DRA Revolutionary Council. He stressed that the hired bandits sent from abroad are perpetrating bloody crimes on the Afghan soil, killing children, old people, teachers, physicians and religious figures. He urged the province's population to rally even closer together around the revolutionary government and give a resolute rebuff to the counter-revolutionaries. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2057 GMT 23 Mar 86 LD] /6662

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